

ملک و ملت

INTERNATIONAL

Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

PARIS, MONDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 1981

Table with exchange rates and other financial data.

Established 1887

PEOPLE

Small articles under the 'PEOPLE' section, including mentions of Jim Mitchell and Princess Ali.



Army soldier rests after helping to stop fighting between rival factions in Bulawayo.

Feared Dead in Bulawayo; Gabe Men Disarmed, Moved

Hours to go through the railway cars seeking the bodies of relatives. The death toll fighting between factions...

Basques Protest Death of Prisoner

MADRID — Basque nationalists held violent demonstrations in several cities Sunday in response to the death in Madrid Friday of an arrested Basque guerrilla suspect...

police. The autopsy indicated death by torture. Mr. Arregui, 30, was suspected of several assassinations...



Janusz Gorski, the minister of higher education, standing at a meeting with Polish student representatives on Sunday in Lodz.

Polish 'Experiment': Party vs. Momentum

"People believe in Socialism. The only problem is that some people at the top cannot believe that the people really believe in Socialism."

NEWS ANALYSIS: Lenin shipyard in Gdansk has gathered momentum, broadened and matured. Developing outlines of an ideology...

Poland Grants Most Demands At University

WARSAW — Poland's minister of higher education, speaking on national television Sunday night, said most of the demands of striking students in the country's second largest city had been met...

Higher Education Minister Janusz Gorski, in his televised appeal, urged students not to call a general strike and to end their occupation of the university...

NEWS ANALYSIS: Such changes do not come easily. The leadership resists at almost every turn, but the Solidarity trade union federation is always there...

Bazargan Sees Danger in Iran Feuding

TEHRAN — Former Premier Mehdi Bazargan Friday sharply criticized Iran's president, premier and supreme court chief, saying a dangerous feud had grown out of a struggle for power.

Track Bombing Cuts N. Italy Rail Traffic

BOLZANO, Italy — Unidentified terrorists bombed the railroad track between the northern Italian cities of Bolzano and Merano early Saturday, police reported.

Pope May Find Polish Parallels in Philippines Visit

MANILA — When Pope John Paul II arrives in this overwhelmingly Roman Catholic country Tuesday, he may find below the Asian surface surprising parallels with his native Poland.

3 Foreign Aides Met Secretly in Bonn for Talks

BONN — The foreign ministers of West Germany, Britain and France have held an unannounced meeting here, reportedly to coordinate positions on a number of pressing international issues...

In Peking Winters, Coal Furnaces Soot People to a T

PEKING — Longtime residents assert that there are at least three things worse than December in Peking: January, February and March. Dusty, sooty, cold and dry, Peking in winter is like living in a vacuum-cleaner bag in a freezer.

Track Bombing Cuts N. Italy Rail Traffic

BOLZANO, Italy — Unidentified terrorists bombed the railroad track between the northern Italian cities of Bolzano and Merano early Saturday, police reported.

In Peking Winters, Coal Furnaces Soot People to a T

PEKING — Longtime residents assert that there are at least three things worse than December in Peking: January, February and March. Dusty, sooty, cold and dry, Peking in winter is like living in a vacuum-cleaner bag in a freezer.

In Peking Winters, Coal Furnaces Soot People to a T

PEKING — Longtime residents assert that there are at least three things worse than December in Peking: January, February and March. Dusty, sooty, cold and dry, Peking in winter is like living in a vacuum-cleaner bag in a freezer.

SOHO advertisement with various service listings like 'World of op back hot', 'Geologists', 'Field and Laboratory Engineers', etc.



# Spain: Young Democracy in Rocky Passage

By James M. Markham  
New York Times Service

MADRID — Until now, the story of Spain's transition to democracy has had a bright, fairy-tale ring to it: Brave King Juan Carlos I and his handsome premier, Adolfo Suarez, slaying the dragons of reaction and burying the dark legend of a once-violent people. But an embittered Mr. Suarez has twisted that cheery plot line by suddenly resigning after 4½ years on the job.

Last week, Deputy Premier Leopoldo Calvo Sotelo received the king's sanction to try to form the next government. He began the task amid considerable disarray in the governing Union of the Democratic Center. Criticism and squabbling within the center-right party contributed to Mr. Suarez's decision to resign last month. So did opposition from the powerful Roman Catholic Church hierarchy. A scion of Spain's wealthy industrial oligarchy, Mr. Calvo

Sotelo seems almost certain to steer to the right to avoid a similar fate.

Accused at times of betraying his heavily middle-class constituency, Mr. Suarez had one basic

## NEWS ANALYSIS

strategy for leading Spain out of the shadows of the Franco dictatorship. It was to cling to an ill-defined center and thus avoid splitting the nation into two irreconcilable camps, as happened during the civil war.

A gnawing preoccupation with stealing the left's thunder led Mr. Suarez to champion a progressive income tax bill that angered both the rich and the middle class. When he gave a green light to a mutual-consent divorce bill, he provoked conservative Spanish bishops and the Vatican. Suarez also said the church threatened to cancel a visit by Pope John Paul II

later this year if the divorce bill passed.

The open resurgence of traditional power centers — big money, the church and, to a far lesser extent, nostalgic grumblers in the military — suggests that Mr. Calvo Sotelo's government will not be imbued with reformist zeal. The divorce law is expected to be watered down or shelved, and it is probably only a matter of time before the ruling party's small left wing breaks away, abandons its convictions or fades into oblivion.

An aloof patrician, Mr. Calvo Sotelo feels none of the historical guilt toward Socialists and Communists that occasionally conditioned his predecessor's decision making. He shows no anxiety about coming from the winning side of the civil war.

One danger in this glide to the right is that it coincides with a deep crisis in Spain's inchoate system of political parties. The Union

of the Democratic Center is splintered among self-styled Social Democrats, Christian Democrats, liberals and democratic reformed from the Franco bureaucracy. In power, Cabinet posts and other perquisites have cemented this fractious collection of men's clubs; in opposition, the party's cohesion would be more doubtful.

## Communist Shambles

Across Spain's non-Castilian outer edges, small regional groups are cutting into the constituencies of national parties that put the idea of Spain before Catalonia, Euzkadi (the Basque provinces), Andalusia or Galicia. On the left, a grass-roots rebellion against the leadership of Santiago Carrillo has reduced the Communists to a shambles. The party's weighty Catalan wing has committed the heresy of renouncing Eurocommunism, largely because it disapproves of its author, Mr. Carrillo. To recoup prestige, he may tack sharply to the left.

The one group that seems to have emerged strengthened by its ideological shakedown is the Socialist Workers Party, the second party in parliament. Felipe Gonzalez, the 39-year-old leader, resigned in 1979 when party radicals balked at jettisoning the Marxist label.

He returned in triumph at a special congress that affirmed a trend toward a gradualist brand of social democracy. By striking a pact on wages with Spain's main business association, the Socialist Workers Union this year pulled even with the Communist-controlled Workers Commissions in plant elections. At a time of rising unemployment, workers have obviously decided that moderation pays.

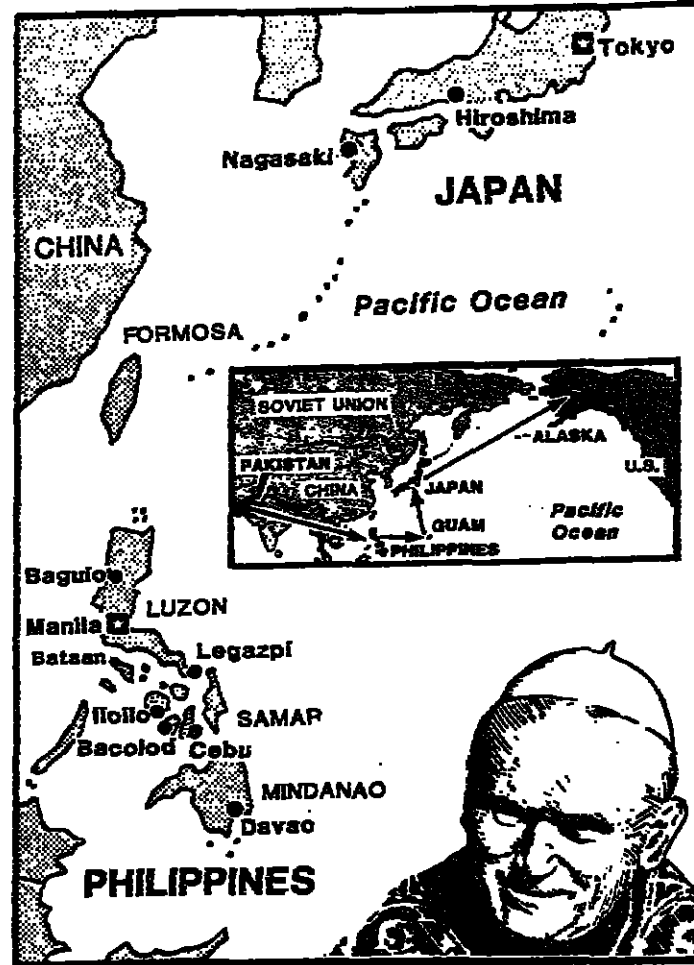
A consensus among politicians is that Mr. Calvo Sotelo, who controls only 165 seats in the 350-member lower house, will attempt to govern at least until the summer, counting on parliamentary support from the middle-of-the-road Catalan Convergence Party and a few independents. But to avoid the kind of slow erosion of popularity that afflicted Mr. Suarez, the new premier will shoot for early elections late this year or at the beginning of 1982. Of course, a split in his party would force elections even sooner.

## Possible Reversal

Opinion polls suggest that if Spaniards had to vote tomorrow, they would reverse the order of things and put Mr. Gonzalez in the mathematical predicament of Mr. Calvo Sotelo as leader of the biggest party in the Cortes, but short of a majority. As a possible partner for either party, Antonio Garrigues Walker, an influential Madrid lawyer, has begun to assemble a new liberal grouping.

With the Union of the Democratic Center moving to the right, Mr. Garrigues Walker believes there will be space on the political spectrum for a party akin to the Free Democrats of West Germany. A Socialist-liberal coalition — or an alliance between the Socialists and a breakaway group of the ruling party — could rally reformists. Curiously, King Juan Carlos would not mind seeing Mr. Gonzalez become premier. The century-old Socialist party has a strong republican tradition and agreement to govern under Juan Carlos would represent a historic reconciliation with the restored Bourbon monarchy.

But such a benign vision of the future could become a grimmer reality if an ascendant Socialist party collided with the Catholic Church and other traditional power centers. For Socialist positions on such questions as divorce and subsidies to church-run schools are far more anticlerical than anything Mr. Suarez ever considered.



Pope John Paul II leaves Monday on a tour of the Far East, including visits to the Philippines, Guam and Japan, stops in Pakistan and the United States and a flight over the pole.

## Pope May Find Philippines Has Parallels With Poland

(Continued from Page 1)

left," the pope's visit is regarded as a mixed blessing at best. Knowing the president's, and particularly his wife's, knack for taking maximum public relations advantage of any opportunity, the opposition fears that the Marcoses will be able to turn the pope's presence into a seal of approval of their leadership, both before the Filipino people and the world at large. This fear has caused some priests and nuns to oppose the visit.

A radical nun, asked whether she would like to see the pontiff through the Manila slum where she lives and works, said disparagingly, "Oh, it might do him some good."

## Bishop Returns To Post in Crete

By Jonathan C. Randall

KASTELLI, Crete — A lingering dispute that threatened to cause civil disorder in Crete ended Sunday with the enthronement of Bishop Erineos as metropolitan of Kíssamou and Seliú.

About 10,000 people saw the bishop, popular in Crete due to the welfare projects he conducted there until 1971, returned to the throne he left in 1972 to become Greek Orthodox metropolitan of West Germany and Central Europe.

Bishop Erineos was kidnapped by reporters last August from a monastery and held at Kastelli Cathedral. The abductors said they did not recognize the election of another man, Bishop Nektarios, as head of the diocese. Last month, the church's administrative body, the holy synod, acceded to Greek government requests and elected Bishop Erineos to the diocese.

in fact will focus the pope's attention on a number of the social problems. He will visit the urban poor in a Manila slum, see the exploited sugar plantation workers in Bacolod, meet with Muslims in Mindanao, where a Muslim independence movement has waged intermittent insurrection, and celebrate mass for peasants in Legaspi and ethnic minorities in Baguio.

"Progressives" believe, however, that the pope will see only sanitized mockups of the social realities they have prepared to present their views are being sidetracked by the ecclesiastic bureaucracies in Manila and the Vatican, preventing the pope from knowing how profound the social injustices really are. Some count on the pope's reality experience to enable him to sense repression and injustice even if cosmetic efforts are made to hide them.

A bishop known for his social conscience, Monsignor Antonio Forlich, for years a defender of the sugar workers, said of the pope's planned visit to his diocese in Bacolod: "Because of the social conditions of this province, I believe the pope will stress the principle of social justice. I hope he will stress the legitimate right of laborers to organize themselves in labor unions. We live on a social volcano in this province. Let justice be given to everyone if we want to have peace."

But to many churchmen and women, the chances for peace are slight. A handful of priests have gone over to the Maoist New People's Army, whose guerrilla fighters have been in the jungles and mountains since the late 1960s. Many more are debating openly about the church's attitude toward revolutionary violence should be.

"If all peaceful means have failed and the people decide it, then that is the Christian answer, a middle-aged nun said. "That is the whole theology of self-defense. We have much worse than the users in the temple."

# WORLD NEWS BRIEF

## Prison Study Finds Disparities in Time Served

NEW YORK — A National Law Journal study of disparities in amount of time served in prison has found, for example, that those sentenced for robbery in South Carolina serve more time than those sentenced for willful homicide in Arkansas, Illinois, Iowa, Louisiana, Pennsylvania and South Dakota.

The Journal said the figures were based on statistics on 70,000 prisoners paroled in 1976 and 1977 in 37 states, the District of Columbia and in Puerto Rico. Thirteen states either do not keep on time served or were unwilling to release figures for each category sought, the Journal said.

A government statistician involved in compiling most of the data used in the study — to be released Monday — cautioned that the figures may be misunderstood. "Everything said is probably true to a lesser extent, but it's probably overexaggerated," said Carl E. Statistician for the federal Bureau of Justice Statistics in Washington.

## Police Evict Protesting W. German Squatters

BAMBERG, West Germany — Police cleared 70 squatters from an abandoned power plant Sunday after the group had occupied the building and announced plans to set up housekeeping.

There was no violence, but some of the youths had to be carried out on stretchers. About 25 squatters moved into the plant Saturday and were evicted Sunday in a series of protests over the lack and quality of housing. The city-owned power-plant building is scheduled to be torn down, with apartments and parking lots to be built on the site.

## Palestinians Assail U.S. Policies in Middle East

DAMASCUS — Palestinian leaders said Sunday that the new U.S. administration threaten peace and stability in the region by "ignoring the principal realities in the region and its continuing support of Zionist aggression."

In a statement, the Palestine Central Council also said that the United States was hostile to the Palestinians and to the PLO Executive Committee and the Palestine National Council, its self-styled parliament-in-exile.

The council rejected in principle a call by the Egyptian President Anwar Sadat of Egypt to participate in the Egyptian dialogue.

## Greece Lets Libyans Take Control of M.I.

ATHENS — A Greek Foreign Ministry spokesman said Sunday that new U.S. administration threaten peace and stability in the region by "ignoring the principal realities in the region and its continuing support of Zionist aggression."

The spokesman denied reports that Greek-Libyan relations were strained because Greece gave political asylum to the pilot, who was a Soviet-built plane at a military field on Crete last Wednesday. He also denied reports that NATO pressured Greece to inspect the Libyan plane, and that Libya threatened to take punitive action against Greece if it refused to return the defector.

## Polish 'Experiment' Party Party Against Momentum

(Continued from Page 1)

the union is not really a union at all.

It is not a hierarchical, cohesive organization concerned with collective bargaining. It is a mass movement, a severely beleaguered assembly of Polish nationalists, blacklisted writers, fed-up mechanics, establishment journalists, honest Communists, disgruntled farmers, alienated miners, student activists and angry housewives.

Solidarity has no alternative to waging political battle on behalf of all disaffected groups. Because the movement is amorphous and represents hope for improvement in the status quo, it has managed to unite industrial workers and farmers, who have traditionally been opposed, and workers and intellectuals, who have rarely been in contact. It cuts across all strata and all ages.

Solidarity is fighting for greater budget allocations for hospitals and housing and for a greater voice for workers in government. It is also battling against corrupt accumulation of wealth and party privileges, demanding fairer distribution of Poland's limited resources. "We can all live on one crust of bread as long as we all get the same amount" is a favorite rallying cry of Lech Walesa, Solidarity's leader.

Issues igniting strikes and strike threats recently were of a different caliber than before. In Bielsko-Biala, local officials had evicted workers from apartments and used funds for luxury housing. In Katowice, the issue was the government's assumption that miners should work fewer hours than other industry employees. Solidarity also has insisted that workers getting the lowest wages should get the largest pay increases.

This role puts Solidarity at odds with the Soviet Union, where special privileges for party members are a given. It adds something resembling a new class struggle — workers against the party.

Mr. Walesa, with an unerring instinct for issues that move blue-collar people, plays upon their sense of class revenge. Two weeks ago, surrounded by television cameras, he visited Arłamow, the exclusive boat-shooting reserve in southeastern Poland where Edward Gierek, the former party leader, had entertained in grand style. Katting the gates, Mr. Walesa unsuccessfully demanded entry to see "how the rich people live."

The incident was not shown on Polish television, but the word spread and last week the premier cut the preserve's size by two-thirds.

The party has little to offer to counteract this idealistic fervor. Long ago, it seems to have stopped believing in the righteousness of Marxist-Leninism; ideology is not even preached anymore.

Communist leaders are obsessed by their minority position. Workers have taken great pains to try to assure them that their unions are not anti-Soviet and that they accept the realities of political geography. But the leaders seem not to listen.

To most Poles, Socialism is something that came in on the

## Russia Launches Satellite

MOSCOW — The Soviet Union has launched Cosmos-1244 — a satellite intended to explore outer space, Tass reported Friday.

## Basques Denounce Death of Prisoner

(Continued from Page 1)

people died in political violence last year, braced for a general strike and more demonstrations Monday.

The scandal surrounding the torture allegations promised to complicate the confirmation of Premier-designate Leopoldo Calvo Sotelo by parliament Wednesday. Basque nationalists indicated that they could no longer vote for the Calvo Sotelo Cabinet, which was already opposed by Socialists, Communists and conservatives.

Even before the autopsy, Interior Minister Juan Jose Roson fired the Madrid plainclothes officer who had supervised Mr. Arregui's detention, as well as the head of the police medical department. Five police officers presumably implicated in the death were de-

## 12 Die in Sao Paulo Fire

United Press International

SAO PAULO — Flames swept upward through an 18-story office building in downtown Sao Paulo Saturday, killing at least 12 persons and injuring 50. The casualties included maintenance workers and children they had brought along to help clean the offices.

## Unesco to Consider Plan for Licensing Journalists Despite Western Objections

By Paul Lewis

PARIS — A plan to create a new international organization to license journalists and ensure that they comply with the "generally accepted" ethics of their profession will be introduced here Monday at a meeting organized by the UN Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization.

The proposed body, the Commission for the Protection of Journalists, would issue identification cards to reporters on dangerous assignments in war zones or working abroad. It would also judge complaints about their professional conduct and could withdraw the identity cards, making it difficult and perhaps impossible for them to work in many countries.

The proposal is opposed by the Western governments and news organizations, which regard it as infringing on freedom of the press. It is supported by Communist and Third-World nations pressing for new arrangements that would legitimize governmental control over the flow of information under Unesco auspices.

## Risk Reduction

The main purpose of the commission would be to "reduce the risks run by journalists" on dangerous assignments by "enabling them to identify themselves rapidly in all circumstances," according to a draft plan drawn up by Pierre Gaborit, a political scientist at the University of North Paris, under sponsorship of the Unesco Secretariat.

But the commission would also "insure that journalists on dangerous assignments or simply on assignments abroad conform to the

generally accepted rules of professional ethics" and could ensure them by withdrawing identity cards.

While the plan does not attempt to define what the ethical principles are, it says the commission should "conduct and commission studies on the ethical rules and regulations governing the journalistic profession so as to facilitate a convergence of views on this matter."

At first, Mr. Gaborit suggests, the commission should be a non-governmental body made up of representatives of news organizations alone. But in time he wants it to become an official institution with government representatives sitting on it. Governments would be urged to incorporate its recommendations into their national legislation, thus giving any code of journalistic ethics the force of law.

## Nothing Binding

The Unesco meeting Monday is intended to gather reaction and will not make binding decisions.

But representatives of Western news organizations are already accusing Ahmadou-Mahtar MBow of Senegal, Unesco's director general, of trying to exclude them from the meeting and packing it with Communist and Third-World representatives sympathetic to the project.

On Unesco's invitation list, the only body representing the Western news organizations was the International Federation of Journalists. Others invited included the International Organization of Journalists, based in Prague, and representatives of organizations from Africa, the Middle East, Asia and Latin America. In addition,

the meeting was to be closed to news coverage.

## Spanish Court Gives PLO Killer 29 Years

The Associated Press

MADRID — A member of the Palestine Liberation Organization has been sentenced here to 29 years in prison for killing a Madrid lawyer nine months ago, mistaking him for a prominent Jewish leader.

The court sentenced Said Ali Sulman to 22 years for assassination, six years for illegal weapons possession and one year for injuries. Mr. Sulman entered Spain from Baghdad with the intention of killing Jewish community leader Max Mazin, who lived in the same apartment building where slain lawyer Adolfo Cotolet Villarreal lived.

## Opinion Polls Suggest That if Spaniards Had to Vote Tomorrow, They Would Reverse the Order of Things and Put Mr. Gonzalez in the Mathematical Predicament of Mr. Calvo Sotelo as Leader of the Biggest Party in the Cortes, but Short of a Majority.

As a possible partner for either party, Antonio Garrigues Walker, an influential Madrid lawyer, has begun to assemble a new liberal grouping.

With the Union of the Democratic Center moving to the right, Mr. Garrigues Walker believes there will be space on the political spectrum for a party akin to the Free Democrats of West Germany. A Socialist-liberal coalition — or an alliance between the Socialists and a breakaway group of the ruling party — could rally reformists. Curiously, King Juan Carlos would not mind seeing Mr. Gonzalez become premier. The century-old Socialist party has a strong republican tradition and agreement to govern under Juan Carlos would represent a historic reconciliation with the restored Bourbon monarchy.

But such a benign vision of the future could become a grimmer reality if an ascendant Socialist party collided with the Catholic Church and other traditional power centers. For Socialist positions on such questions as divorce and subsidies to church-run schools are far more anticlerical than anything Mr. Suarez ever considered.

## Syria Vows Retribution Against Jordanian Leaders

By Jonathan C. Randall

DAMASCUS — Angrily brushing aside accusations that Syria kidnapped a Jordanian diplomat in Lebanon, Information Minister Ahmed Iskandar Ahmed warned that Syria would press ahead with plans to "punish" top Jordanian leaders held responsible for instigating large-scale disorders here

last year that led to a number of deaths and injuries.

Mr. Iskandar indirectly held the United States responsible for encouraging Jordan's alleged plans to destabilize Syria and pointed as evidence to the recent U.S. decision to provide new arms to Jordan "because of its supposed need in the struggle with Syria."

While proclaiming Syria's willingness to hold a dialogue with the

Reagan administration about the stalled peace process in the Middle East, he said in an interview Saturday, "We are against American policy in the area," which he described as "Israeli policy implemented by the United States."

Rejectionist

The Damascus regime of President Hafez al-Assad has been one of the leading members of the "rejectionist front" of Arab countries opposed to the Camp David accord signed by Israel and Egypt.

Noting statements by President Reagan, Secretary of State Alexander Haig Jr., and national security adviser Richard Allen, Mr. Iskandar said, "The new American administration is hostile to the Arabs and the Arab cause."

Other high government officials privately said that while Syria still was anxious to explore ways to renew the stalled peace process with the United States, the Reagan administration "did not seem to have gotten off to a good start."

Especially worrisome, they said, was Mr. Reagan's own description of controversial Israeli settlements in the occupied West Bank as "not illegal," a definition that "never had been used by any previous American administration."

Mr. Iskandar conceded that the outside world might find Syria's reasoning on the kidnapping affair and renewed tension with Jordan hard to follow.

No Embarrassment

But he insisted "we do not feel we are in a dilemma or in an embarrassed situation" about either the kidnapping of Jordanian charge d'affaires Hisham Moheisen or Syria's policy of reprisals against Jordanian leaders, especially against Premier Mudar Badran.

ing" troublemakers who are officially designated here as members of the fundamentalist Moslem Brotherhood.

"We will punish the killers," Mr. Iskandar said, "and the killers are known."

He indirectly confirmed reports that the Jordanians had captured a Syrian colonel in charge of a sabotage team near Amman several days before Mr. Moheisen's abduction in Beirut on Feb. 6.

While indignantly denying suggestions any "prisoner exchange" was envisaged, Mr. Iskandar warned that similar units would continue to be sent into Jordan.

Repeated Denunciations

Noting that Syria had denounced the Jordanian diplomat's kidnapping "eight times in eight days," Mr. Iskandar said Syria did not want relations to deteriorate further with Jordan.

But it was up to Jordan to take the initiative in seeking to improve the badly strained ties, he argued, just as he insisted it was Jordan that had initiated their deterioration. He at no point suggested that Syria plans to send troops to the Jordanian border as it did last November.

Saudi Arabia mediated the dispute then, and the troops were withdrawn.

Other high government officials acknowledged privately that the troop movement at that time "did not serve President Assad's image and that it would have been better not to have done that."

## Diego Garcia Is Depicted as Drug-Ridden

By Barry James

LONDON — British authorities are concerned about drug abuse, race conflicts, violence and arms smuggling on the top-secret island of Diego Garcia, which has become the major U.S. base in the Indian Ocean, diplomatic sources say.

A Royal Navy lieutenant commander and 26 seamen who are supposed to enforce British law on the island are unable to cope with spreading lawlessness, the sources said, and the drug problem is "out of hand."

Rampaging construction workers and sailors reportedly have smashed up the British club, and the sources said two men ran amok in the island's power station.

With its customary concern for secrecy, the British government has kept details of the deteriorating situation on Diego Garcia from the public, the press and Parliament.

Rapid Deployment

When pressed about the problem, a spokesman for the British Foreign Office said, "We acknowledge there is a drug problem and we are working on it, along with the American authorities."

The island is being prepared as a base for U.S. ships loaded with tanks, artillery, ammunition and equipment for possible rapid deployment in the Gulf.

While U.S. servicemen are deeply involved in drug trafficking, the sources said, the major cause for concern for British authorities is the presence of up to 2,000 civilians, including U.S. technicians, crews of merchant ships and construction workers from the Philippines and South Korea. The civilians come under the laws of the British Indian Ocean Territories rather than under U.S. military discipline.

In Washington, the Defense Department denied the allegations as far as they pertain to U.S. military personnel on the island, which is about 800 miles south of the tip of India.

Isolated on the island for months at a time with virtually no leisure facilities, and split by racial tensions, the all-male community is an unruly threat to law and order. The sources said marijuana, LSD, "angel dust," cocaine and "speed" are freely and cheaply available. Of dozens of ships that have visited the island in recent months, only one was found to be free of drugs.

Through the Mails

Narcotics and firearms are reportedly sent through the U.S. mails, which are not subject to customs searches, and in the baggage of civilian employees. The sources said British and U.S. military and postal authorities to control the mails.

A Foreign Office spokesman said that access to the island is "restricted" and that members of Parliament have been "dissuaded" from going there. The diplomatic sources said there is no such restriction on U.S. congressmen.

A U.S. spokesman conceded that "some illegal drugs have been identified in the mails," but he maintained there was "no evidence that sailors on the island have been seriously involved in drug trafficking."

Keith Speed, undersecretary for the Royal Navy, visited Diego Garcia on his way to Hong Kong in December and learned the scale of the problems facing the tiny British naval detachment, which is officially assigned to Diego Garcia as a communications unit.

"Yes, by all means he was concerned," a spokesman for the Ministry of Defense said. "We are closely cooperating with the American military command over practical arrangements for enforcing relevant British legislation."

The general question of policy in the Indian Ocean is expected to come up in discussions between Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher and President Reagan in Washington this month, but a spokesman for Mrs. Thatcher said he doubted the reported lawlessness on Diego Garcia would be discussed at such a high level.

The United States is using Diego Garcia under a British-U.S. agreement signed in 1976. About 1,100 islanders were evicted to make way for the base and sent to Mauritius, which has been promised eventual sovereignty over the territory.

140 Years of Swiss Hospitality & Tradition.

**SAVOY HOTEL**

BAUR EN VILLE

ZURICH

Luxurious atmosphere and ideal situation on the world famous Bahnhofstrasse.

Parade Platz 8022 Zurich

Telephone 01: 211.53.40

Telex 52 845 savoy ch.

هكزامن الاصل



# Latin Americans Are Resisting U.S. Views, Leadership

**NEW YORK** — A National Council on Latin American Affairs report says that Latin Americans are resisting U.S. views and leadership in the region.

The report, published in the journal *Latin American Perspectives*, says that Latin Americans are increasingly aware of their own interests and are beginning to challenge U.S. policies in the region.

The report also says that Latin Americans are becoming more united in their opposition to U.S. policies in the region.

to become embroiled in the broader struggle between the United States and the Soviet Union.

These officials, whose views are shared by many U.S. experts, also argued that any hemispheric policy shaped by U.S. alone in the 1970s would offer little to a region now characterized by economic and political diversity.

"Latin America is much more complex than it used to be," a Mexican official said. "Washington cannot have a single-issue policy toward such a heterogeneous region. It cannot even have the same policy toward, say, Mexico and Brazil, because they are so different."

critical of the rigidity of Cuban society, while Nicaragua's Sandinistas seem intent on avoiding its economic and political mistakes.

An unexpected result of former President Jimmy Carter's human rights policy was to deepen distrust between Washington and Latin America and alienate both liberals and conservatives. And it demonstrated, more than ever, the limits of U.S. power in the region today.

In some countries the policy had a positive effect. Without pressure from the Carter administration, the civilian presidents of Peru, Ecuador, Panama and the Dominican Republic might not be in office today. Activist sectors of the Roman Catholic Church also felt safer under the distant protection of Washington.

## U.S. Scraps Retroactivity for Tax Cuts, Ask Congress for July 1 Starting Date

**WASHINGTON** — President Reagan's administration has scrapped retroactive tax cuts and asked Congress to set a July 1 starting date for the 10-percent annual tax cut.

The move is part of a broader effort to streamline tax policy and reduce the complexity of the tax code.

Reagan's advisers argued that retroactive tax cuts are not only unfair but also create uncertainty for businesses and investors.

term of increasing White House sensitivity to the political fallout from the budget cutting.

According to Treasury Secretary Donald T. Regan and Mr. Stockman argued strenuously that decreasing this tax would stimulate the economy and generate a net gain in tax revenues. But Mr. Regan dismissed their proposal as something the public would regard as "being something for the rich," said James S. Brady, the White House press secretary.

**Haig-Stockman Compromise**

In most cases, Friday's meetings at the White House amounted to a ratification by Mr. Regan of decisions that were hammered out in earlier sessions, often along guidelines proposed by his senior staff.

The real problem was that the human rights policy was not a policy but an attitude of a U.S. diplomat in the area said. "It was a fine attitude without an accompanying strategy. And it created expectations among people who, when frustrated, became radicalized."

In Central America, the policy has undermined pro-American regimes and left Mr. Reagan facing revolutionary forces that Washington cannot control. Having conjoined the ouster of the Somoza regime in Nicaragua in the name of human rights, Mr. Carter left office supporting El Salvador's junta, one of the more repressive regimes

## Polish Expels Party Against

**WARSAW** — The Polish government has expelled a party from the country for opposing the government's policies.

The party, known as the "Solidarity" party, was accused of engaging in subversive activities and undermining the government's efforts to reform the economy.

The government said that the party's actions were a direct challenge to its authority and that it had no choice but to take such measures.

Mr. Haig and Mr. Stockman were adversaries in the new administration's first public squabble.

The secretary of state favored the \$8-billion foreign aid figure recommended by the previous administration, while Mr. Stockman recommended a sharp cut to \$5.4 billion. An unconfirmed figure of \$6.9 billion has been given as the compromise foreign-aid budget.

The military budget is scheduled for an increase of about \$25 billion to around \$220 billion in fiscal 1982. But Mr. Regan has also ordered a search for economies to balance that increase. Cutbacks in automobile purchases and the closing of overseas bases are two measures that have been discussed, but the president Friday directed Mr. Weinberger and Mr. Stockman to search for more cuts.

## U.S. Envoys to Seek to Prove Source of Salvador Arms

**WASHINGTON** — The Reagan administration, in its first major foreign policy initiative, is seeking to rally support in Western Europe and Latin America this week against alleged Soviet-Cuban intervention in El Salvador's guerrilla war, according to officials in Washington.

High-level diplomatic missions are being sent to West European and Latin American capitals with documentation, assembled by U.S. intelligence agencies, to present what American officials call a "convincing case" that the Soviet Union and its allies, including Vietnam, Ethiopia and Cuba, have been supplying tons of arms to El Salvador's leftist guerrillas.

## Force Expected to Back B-1 Variant New Bomber in Report to Weinberger

**WASHINGTON** — The U.S. Air Force is preparing a recommendation to the Secretary of Defense regarding the B-1 bomber variant.

The report, which will be presented to the Secretary of Defense, is expected to recommend that the Air Force back the B-1 variant as the preferred option for the new bomber program.

The Air Force has argued that the B-1 variant offers the best combination of performance, cost, and maintainability for the program.

Havana began to withdraw from the Caribbean basin after unsuccessful efforts to "export" revolution culminated in the death of Che Guevara in Bolivia in 1967. Having apparently lost faith in the region, the United States eventually turned to aiding Marxist revolutionary movements in Africa. As late as 1978, when Venezuela, Panama and Costa Rica were helping Nicaragua's Sandinista guerrillas, Havana had still paid little attention to Central America.

The United States, distracted in the mid-1960s by the war in Vietnam, gradually abandoned its effort to promote social reform in Latin America through the Alliance for Progress and chose to support the military dictatorships that began replacing democracies.

As both Cuba and the United States now renew their interest in the region, they have found that their influence has waned.

## Soviet Official Denies Charges on Weapons

**WASHINGTON** — A senior Soviet representative Saturday denied that the Soviet Union is supplying arms to leftist guerrillas in El Salvador, evidently repudiating a Soviet description of the guerrillas as "mercenaries" charged by the Reagan administration with public relations in this country rather than relying purely on press commentaries and official statements in Moscow.

Mr. Vasev's appearance on several radio and television interviews lately mark a significant departure for Soviet propaganda and diplomacy in Washington, evidently reflecting a Soviet desire to meet charges from the Reagan administration quickly with public responses in this country rather than relying purely on press commentaries and official statements in Moscow.

## Lawyers Hit Courts 2 Arrests

**NEW YORK** — Many lawyers in New York City are being arrested for protesting against the courts.

The arrests are part of a broader movement to challenge the courts' actions and to demand greater transparency and accountability in the legal system.

Protesters are demanding that the courts be held accountable for their actions and that they be held to the same standards as other government agencies.

## French Husband Is Guilty of Rape

**GRENOBLE, France** — For the first time in France, a man has been convicted and sentenced to prison for raping his wife.

The case, which has shocked the French public, highlights the issue of domestic violence and the need for stronger laws to protect women.

The man was sentenced to a term of imprisonment for the rape, which occurred in his home.

## U.S. Immigration Panel Sidesteps Issue Of Lifting Ban on Some Classes of Aliens

**WASHINGTON** — The Select Commission on Immigration and Refugee Policy has decided not to recommend any change in the law that bars certain classes of aliens, including Communists and homosexuals, from the United States.

The panel's decision is seen as a sidestep of the issue, as it focuses on other aspects of immigration policy while avoiding the controversial question of lifting the ban.

Members of the panel privately said that there was popular support for many of the restrictions and that with a more conservative mood in Congress, it would be difficult to change this aspect of the law.



TEXAS PIPELINE BLAST — A 12-inch pipeline carrying ethylene burns in a marsh near the Neches River south of Beaumont, Texas, after being severed during construction of a parallel line. The explosion injured five workers.

show "patience and restraint" and not jump to quick conclusions about the longer-term intentions of the new administration. "We're not going to escalate it," he said.

Asked whether official U.S. complaints about shipping arms to leftist guerrillas in El Salvador had been made to the Soviet government, Mr. Vasev said they had not, and added, "The Soviet Union is not involved, and you can't pin it on us."

Pressed to say whether Soviet weaponry was moving to Cuba and Ethiopia and from there to El Salvador, as the administration has charged, he replied: "We do ship arms to Cuba as a matter of Soviet-Cuban relations. We do supply arms to Ethiopia as a matter of Soviet-Ethiopian relations. But I flatly deny that there is any Soviet supply of arms to the guerrilla forces in El Salvador."

**We'll spoil you.**

Gold Class INTER-CONTINENTAL AMSTERDAM

Telephone: 020-787111, telex 16182

Since 1858, its smooth and distinctive taste has made it a favourite all over the world.

**Canadian Club**

Canadian Whisky

Blended and bottled in Canada

James Watson & Sons Ltd. Distillers

Waldenville, Ontario, Canada

BOTTLED IN BOND IN CANADA

Every country does something best.

**Canada makes Canadian Club.**

© - Hiram Walker & Sons Limited - 1979



## Nicaragua, Lost and Found

The Reagan administration should be delighted with the first results of its hardheaded pragmatism in Central America. On the way to power, many Republicans insisted that Nicaragua was "lost," its government incurably Marxist and any U.S. aid out of the question. But all this sounded much too defeatist in Nicaragua, especially to free-enterprise centrists who were counting on help from Washington to halt the leftward slide of an unsteady revolution.

Now there seems to be a good result from the new team's first moves. Persuaded that Nicaragua's Sandinista regime was providing covert help to guerrillas in neighboring El Salvador, the State Department suspended — but did not cancel — a \$75-million program of economic aid. A hard-pressed Nicaragua has apparently grasped the point. In the words of a senior official: "Washington's message has been received loud and clear. There is a recognition of the very high political cost to Nicaragua of involvement in El Salvador."

In other words, as the Carter administration insisted, aid can be a tool of influence. Although Nicaragua denies that it funneled arms to El Salvador, it is now reportedly urging the Salvadoran left to press for a political settlement with the ruling junta. That is the kind of linkage that should encourage the Reagan team not to write off anything in Central America.

Still, this episode could lead to a wrong conclusion. Aid is indeed a tool, but not a hammer; the promise of help can influence, but not command. Washington would betray its allies in Nicaragua if its aid were used only to promote U.S. security. Nicaraguans need no reminder that the long and shaming U.S. partnership with the Somoza dictatorship was also justified on the grounds of North American security.

Further help to Nicaragua should also be deftly tied to the Sandinistas' promises to respect civil liberties. These have not been kept. If human rights sounds too soft in the new Washington, let the Reagan administration put it this way: Security cannot be built on tyrannies of either the right or left. Washington will not be operating alone in Latin America if its concern for strategic interests is matched by concern for liberty.

Plainly, this is not an approach that appeals to the influential Sen. Jesse Helms, who opposes any help to those who overturned the Somozas. But what the senator is to the Reaganites, Fidel Castro is to the Sandinistas: the offstage voice of dogmatism. The pragmatists on the Reagan team will find that countering the one in Central America will soon require opposing the other on Capitol Hill.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## Empires in North America

There seems to be no way that Britain can make Canada formally independent without meddling in that country's internal affairs. This is the crux of a constitutional crisis that has half of Canada in an uproar and has now forced the early retirement of Sir John Ford, Britain's envoy to Ottawa. The crisis has a moral: Empires are easier made than unmade. Still, the United States has no cause for complacent clucking, since Washington sooner or later will have to cope with a comparable dilemma, in Puerto Rico.

Back in 1867, Canada became the British Empire's first fully self-governing overseas dominion. Unfortunately, no proper provision was made to permit Canadians to amend their own constitution. That can be done only when the British Parliament alters the British North America Act. All parties agree that this anomaly should be eliminated. But Canadians cannot agree how to apportion federal and provincial powers in reworking their basic charter.

Prime Minister Pierre Elliott Trudeau favors a package that would give Canada a bill of rights and an amending formula weighted in favor of the central government. He insists that the British Parliament is legally bound to approve whatever Canada's Parliament recommends. But 6 of 10 provincial premiers say otherwise; they fear the Trudeau package would enshrine his centralizing views and impose his controversial bill of rights.

The argument may well continue until the moment Mr. Trudeau's government formally submits its "Joint Address to Her Majesty the Queen Respecting the Constitution of Canada." In that case, Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher may reluctantly recommend

approval — while the House of Commons may heed Mr. Trudeau's opponents and reject the package. It was this prospect that impelled Britain's man in Ottawa to warn, with more candor than tact, that the two Parliaments are on a collision course. Sir John Ford is now "retiring" ahead of schedule. Endless rounds of parlaying are expected with a new envoy as the British try to disentangle a self-made knot.

For the United States, there are uncomfortable parallels in the enduring debate over Puerto Rico's status. That island was acquired by conquest in 1899 and its people were made U.S. citizens in 1917. In theory, Puerto Ricans themselves are to decide whether they want independence, become a state or continue as a semi-autonomous commonwealth. But there is no likelihood of unanimity in Puerto Rico.

If Puerto Ricans ever submit their version of a "joint address" to Washington, possibly in three or four years, it may well be that the president will favor one course and Congress another. The worst-case possibility is that the island will seek statehood and then be denied it. President Reagan favors statehood, if that is the path that most Puerto Ricans should vote for.

What is needed now is a clearer expression from Congress on how far it might go to accommodate the special economic and cultural needs of Puerto Rico as either a state or a commonwealth. The Senate has already adopted a vague resolution favoring Puerto Rican self-determination. But before the island votes, it should have a better sense of the likely effect on fiscal and language issues.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## Solving the F-15 Equation

The Reagan administration appears to be working out a smooth solution to a dispute involving Saudi Arabian F-15 jet fighters that tied the previous administration in knots. It was not for lack of trying, but Jimmy Carter never succeeded in extricating the issue from a context in which it seemed that providing the planes would be a victory for the Saudis and a defeat for the Israelis. In that context, the issue was murder, diplomatically and politically.

Ronald Reagan, however, seems to be finding a new and more fluid context. Evidently he will sell the Saudis the F-15 fuel tanks and bomb racks that they have sought to improve their defenses and to test their relationship with Washington. At the same time, he is seeking material and political ways to compensate the Israelis for adding to an Arab neighbor's attack capability and for breaking the Carter pledge not to sell the Saudis the extra gear. He is doing this, moreover, without a public battle.

The interesting question is whether his handling of the F-15 issue can or will be a model for his handling of the Arab-Israeli dispute overall. There is reason to believe Mr. Reagan sees it in just those terms. He does not accept that the U.S. commitment to Israel and the U.S. interest in improving relations with the Arab states are mutually exclusive. On the contrary, he sees them as consistent and reinforcing, especially in view of the danger posed by Soviet support of radical currents in the area.

The president has the substantial advan-

tage of starting out with Israel's confidence. He does not have to prove himself constantly on that score. The Arab side, meanwhile, seems ready to give him the benefit of the doubt. The F-15 question had assumed an extraordinary symbolic importance among the Saudis and their friends, and they are bound to appreciate the Reagan approach.

With the F-15 equation solved, Mr. Reagan's first need will be to make sure that the diplomatic stage is not cluttered by the European Mideast initiative that Britain's Margaret Thatcher is about to try to sell to the new administration before the leaders of Egypt and Israel get to town. The Europeans would jettison the whole Camp David framework and open a new negotiation in which the Palestine Liberation Organization would be invited to take part, without first having to accept Israel, and would be offered the option of a state on the pre-1967 lines in two years' time.

Why is Mrs. Thatcher, or her foreign secretary, so bent on undermining the existing negotiating framework, which has already produced one Arab-Israeli peace treaty and which is still available for further diplomatic exploitation, particularly if a new Israeli government comes to power? Mrs. Thatcher will be here at the end of the month to explain her government's position. The Reagan administration will want to hear her out, but it must then get down to the serious business of figuring out how it can capitalize on the good start provided by its F-15 decision.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

## In the International Edition

### Seventy-Five Years Ago

February 16, 1906

NEW YORK — An editorial in the Herald reads: "Why is there such nonsense in discussion of the proposed subsidizing of American shipping? The kernel of the question of a mercantile marine is that Americans cannot be found to work on shipboard at such low wages as are accepted by foreigners. Foreigners are doing the work of carrying ocean freights more cheaply than it can be done by Americans. Some American capital is invested in shipping, but under a foreign flag. Instead of trying to tax the people to pay men to go into the business under existing unprofitable conditions, why not attempt to remove these conditions?"

### Fifty Years Ago

February 16, 1931

WASHINGTON — New York banking firms were flayed in the House yesterday by Rep. Louis T. McFadden (R-Pa.), chairman of the House banking committee. "International bankers," he said, have completely tied up the country's financial system, and are "using the State Department and the House as catspaws." Mr. McFadden particularly criticized the spread of foreign loans, declaring that such loans in the United States since 1919 have totaled \$7,750 million. "This indicates domination or control of the Federal Reserve system and American financial institutions by these international bankers," he asserted.



## Promoting a 2d U.S. Industrial Revolution

By Felix G. Rohatyn

NEW YORK — President Reagan will unveil his comprehensive economic program Wednesday in an address to a joint session of Congress.

The broad outlines of the president's supply-side strategy already are well known: By lowering taxes, he hopes to stimulate investments and to provide an incentive to work, thus increasing productivity, expanding the supply of goods and causing prices to fall. By cutting government spending, he hopes to eliminate federal budget deficits, reducing inflation.

Although the United States clearly needs to reduce both taxes and government spending, Mr. Reagan's economic strategists do not go far enough. The United States will begin to resolve its economic crisis only when it restructures its basic industries so that they can compete on the world market and when it adopts a regional economic policy in which all geographical areas — and so all races and classes — share the burdens as well as the benefits. Clearly, federal involvement will be necessary to do the job.

The United States cannot survive half rich, half poor, half suburb, half slum. All Americans, no matter where they live, must share in economic prosperity and sacrifice. But Mr. Reagan's economic theology has implications not widely understood.

The pain of his proposed spending cuts will far exceed the pleasure of tax reductions. The benefits of economic stimulus and increased military spending are likely to reach only a part of the country — mostly the West and the so-called Sun Belt — while a significant section of the nation, the Northeast and Midwest, is allowed to deteriorate steadily.

**Arc of Crisis**  
An arc of economic crisis and decay stretches from Baltimore to St. Louis. This region shares similar burdens: energy shortages, dependence on older industries hard-pressed by foreign competition.

At the same time, the nation's bellwether industries are in the throes of a similar self-eviscerating cycle. Deeply affected by foreign competition, unable to raise the vast amounts of capital needed to modernize, they live from hand-to-mouth, forging investment in the future to survive today.

As the first step toward reversing this trend in an equitable manner, a "Reconstruction Finance Corporation" should be created. This federally chartered and supervised entity would intervene to shore up troubled older industries by providing equity capital to failing corporations, such as Chrysler.

Like any large investor, this federal agency would have the right to insist on management changes of those corporations in which it invests. The RFC would be in a position to demand that unions make their own contributions through

large urban centers dependent on significant federal programs to support large numbers of hard-core unemployed, minorities and illegal aliens, and the physical deterioration of many of its cities. But the area also includes more than 50 percent of U.S. manufacturing capacity and its most important financial centers.

The United States needs a second industrial revolution. But the current notion that it can be accomplished by "backing the [industrial] winners instead of the losers" is as facile as it is shallow. The "losers" are basic industries such as automobiles, steel, glass and rubber. The idea that the United States can function while writing off basic industries to foreign competition is nonsense.

Another decade like the last will divide the country into have and have-not regions with unpredictable, but probably unpleasant consequences. As taxpayers leave older urban centers, the remaining tax base collapses, requiring higher taxes and providing fewer services to a population unable to pay the former and increasingly dependent on the latter. It is a recipe for social strife.

At the same time, the nation's bellwether industries are in the throes of a similar self-eviscerating cycle. Deeply affected by foreign competition, unable to raise the vast amounts of capital needed to modernize, they live from hand-to-mouth, forging investment in the future to survive today.

As the first step toward reversing this trend in an equitable manner, a "Reconstruction Finance Corporation" should be created. This federally chartered and supervised entity would intervene to shore up troubled older industries by providing equity capital to failing corporations, such as Chrysler.

Like any large investor, this federal agency would have the right to insist on management changes of those corporations in which it invests. The RFC would be in a position to demand that unions make their own contributions through

wage concessions and work-rule changes aimed at increasing productivity.

An RFC could also play a major role in shaping regional policy. The new federal agency could provide low-interest, long-term loans for Northern cities to maintain their deteriorating bridges, sewers, sanitation, mass transit, schools and firehouses.

Such an agency need not stay in existence longer than 7-10 years. It could then be liquidated and its assets taken over by the Treasury.

To cries of interference with the free-market system, it should be pointed out that in the United States the price of energy is not set freely, the price of food is not set freely, nor is the price at which money is borrowed set freely.

The fact is that Americans do not live in a free-market economy and never will. They live in a

## Reagan Policy Shift Upset Italy's Balance

By Enrico Jacchia

ROME — Speculation on the Reagan foreign and defense policy objectives is generating turmoil in Italian politics.

Even if President Reagan and Alexander M. Haig Jr., the secretary of state, have been very cautious in their public statements, their approach entails specific trends. The confrontation with the Soviet Union on the problem of the nuclear strategic balance will be tough, and there might be soon some practical demonstration of the "counteraction" policy. This means that if the Russians make what Mr. Reagan called a "reckless move," they may expect a countermove somewhere else. In a concrete way, if they repeat the Afghanisthan operation, the West might respond, for instance, by destabilizing Libya's Moammar Qadhafi and thus remove a dangerous threat to Western security in the Mediterranean.

Together with the new prospect of the United States deploying neutron warheads in Western Europe, this is more than enough to upset the fragile Italian political balance, which, for the last decade, has been based on a series of compromises.

### Fertile Ground

The Communists invented Eurocommunism and began looking to the right. A good third of the Christian Democrats invented nothing, but looked increasingly to the left. Together, and with the help of some minor allies, they command more than half of the Italian electorate.

Detente has been the fertile ground on which such a coalition has pursued the goal of shifting Italy's foreign policy from strict Atlantic obedience to a more inde-

pendent, almost nonaligned stance.

This proved to be successful. Parliament, where dramatic confrontation on foreign policy was to compromise quietly negotiated behind the scenes.

The Christian Democratic wings extended their warm pathy to all the leaders of Third World who propose a new policy. They oppose a new wave of society, preferably one inspired by underdevelopment. They are not keen on the Soviet one either. In fact, what they see is not clear. As the gray zones expanded and, consequently, confusion increased, the Communists proclaimed their loyalty to the Atlantic alliance. For some, this is not blinding clarity either.

Further, there is a major backing a policy that would substantially pro-Arab irrespective of whether the countries concerned are moderate or Marxist. An intricate, pro-Arab attitude, which, in the major goals, is used by the past and present administrations in the Gulf and the Middle East.

**Ubiquitous Diplomats**  
These contradictions do not prevent the government from setting in normal times. They are only sporadically. Thus, for instance, while Foreign Minister Emilio Colombo was in Egypt last week ago to assert Italy's support for Anwar Sadat against Qadhafi, another minister is in Tripoli to reassure the Libyan president on Mr. Sadat's agreement to ubiquitous diplomats.

But we are entering a period of dangerous strains in international relations. If detente is replaced by confrontation, white and black will be less black. There is little for ambiguity or gray zones. This may mean hard times in present political balance in Italy.

A vigorous U.S. policy of force in the Middle East and Gulf, as it has been seen by Mr. Reagan, will call for the support of the allies, especially the Mediterranean.

Premier Arnaldo Forlani, ready to pledge support to the Italian Parliament. Mr. Forlani went to Washington to this position. This stiles forth of the Communist leadership which has sternly warned by the Christian Democrats against any change in basic orientation of the foreign policy. For Mr. Forlani, a dangerous warning.

©1981, International Herald Tribune.

## Reagan Acts on Resolutions

By James Reston

WASHINGTON — When Ronald Reagan moved into the White House, there was a tendency here to regard his promises to cut the budget, cut taxes and be tough on the Russians as so many New Year's resolutions soon to be destroyed by the brutal facts and politics of the day.

His assumption was that the country had been on a binge, that he was going to dry it out, get it back on the wagon, and maybe even back to the church. Exit John Maynard Keynes, enter Adam Smith. Raise the military budget, reduce almost everything else, and make the Russians promise to behave as a condition of arms control.

Nobody in Washington doubted Mr. Reagan's sincerity but almost everybody doubted his ability to achieve these objectives. His proposals amounted to a counterrevolution against the welfare-state policies of the last 50 years and in the opinion of many observers they would be rejected by the Democratic majority in the House of Representatives.

That may very well be so. However, the new president is not forgetting his resolutions but acting on them, and calling on the people and the Congress, as an act of patriotism, to support him.

### Profound Effect

For the moment, he has stunned his opposition and astonished foreign diplomats, who, under intense pressure from their governments to explain what he's doing, are fascinated by the fact that such a counterrevolution is even being attempted. They tend to agree that its success or failure will have a profound effect on the politics of the future, not only in the United States but also in other parts of the world.

If he succeeds in reducing inflation, increasing productivity and persuading Moscow to abandon

the use of force in Third World countries — an ambitious agenda — he will produce the greatest change in U.S. domestic and foreign policy since the New Deal. And if he fails, many diplomats feel, he will reduce the influence of the free enterprise system at home and abroad for at least a decade, split the alliance and revive the bitterness of the Cold War.

Nobody here is saying that Reagan has to get everything he wants in order to succeed: Roosevelt has great influence at home and abroad, though his New Deal fell far short of its objectives. But nobody is saying either that his proposals are merely campaign rhetoric. In the foreign field, he has already used his executive power to change the methods and tone of U.S. diplomacy.

First of all, he has ended the conflict between the State Department and the National Security Council over who defines and articulates his foreign policy. Under President Carter, important communications to the Soviet Union and other major countries, drafted at State, had to be approved by the National Security Council in the name of the president and could be amended or even vetoed in the White House. Such communications can now be dispatched directly by Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig Jr., with or without the approval of the NSC.

Mr. Haig is insisting that the Soviet Union abide by "the basic principles of relations" signed by Presidents Richard Nixon and Leonid Brezhnev in 1972 as a condition of negotiations on a new arms limitation treaty. In Mr. Haig's view, these principles would forbid the use of force to achieve political objectives, and he made this condition clear in a private conversation with the Soviet ambassador.

Also, this principle is being ap-

plied specifically to the case of Salvador, where Mr. Haig believes, the Soviet Union, the Vietnam are supplying weapons to the leftist guerrillas who need to overthrow the government.

**Provocative Language**  
Some of the allies who what they regard as the "provocative language" of Mr. Reagan — denouncing viet leaders as "terrorists" and "murderers" — have been troubled by his language supporting "wars of liberation" — as in El Salvador if it were given.

Nor are the allies who with some of the Restoration foreign policy far. They wonder how a president can talk such a seemingly heated manner. The Washington's tough language, while it is a common cause with the president, is not doing business with the Salvadoran government.

They are calling for a defense Secretary, a Chief of Staff, a Secretary of Defense, and a consultation with European countries that the United States note that the Reagan administration plans a substantial military budget, but not to settle for a noncommittal military budget by only 1981.

Nevertheless, the Washington is to regard these lateral moves as the actions of a new administration that yet had time to get its program and policies in order. There is an enthusiastic reaction in quarters to the sweep and reorganization of Mr. Reagan's administration.

©1981, The New York Times.

INTERNATIONAL  
**Herald Tribune**  
Lee W. Huesner, Publisher  
Walter N. Wells, Deputy Editor  
Robert K. McCabe, Chief Editorial Writer  
Stephen Klaidman, Chief Editorial Writer  
John Hay Whitney, Chairman  
Katharine Graham, Arthur Ochs Sulzberger, Co-Chairman  
Roland Plisson, René Bonny, Francois Desmarest, Richard H. Morgan, Associate Publisher, Director of Circulation, Director of Advertising  
International Herald Tribune, S.A. capital of 1,200,000 F.R.C.  
Paris No. 71 2112, 1701-181, rue Charles de Gaulle, 92511 Neuilly-sur-Seine, Tel. 912-12-45, Telex: 017718 Herald, Paris Cedex 16, France.  
New York: 100 West Street, New York, N.Y. 10036, U.S.A. Telex: 110101 Herald Tribune, New York, N.Y. 10036, U.S.A. Tel. 212-512-2000, 212-512-2001, 212-512-2002, 212-512-2003, 212-512-2004, 212-512-2005, 212-512-2006, 212-512-2007, 212-512-2008, 212-512-2009, 212-512-2010, 212-512-2011, 212-512-2012, 212-512-2013, 212-512-2014, 212-512-2015, 212-512-2016, 212-512-2017, 212-512-2018, 212-512-2019, 212-512-2020, 212-512-2021, 212-512-2022, 212-512-2023, 212-512-2024, 212-512-2025, 212-512-2026, 212-512-2027, 212-512-2028, 212-512-2029, 212-512-2030, 212-512-2031, 212-512-2032, 212-512-2033, 212-512-2034, 212-512-2035, 212-512-2036, 212-512-2037, 212-512-2038, 212-512-2039, 212-512-2040, 212-512-2041, 212-512-2042, 212-512-2043, 212-512-2044, 212-512-2045, 212-512-2046, 212-512-2047, 212-512-2048, 212-512-2049, 212-512-2050, 212-512-2051, 212-512-2052, 212-512-2053, 212-512-2054, 212-512-2055, 212-512-2056, 212-512-2057, 212-512-2058, 212-512-2059, 212-512-2060, 212-512-2061, 212-512-2062, 212-512-2063, 212-512-2064, 212-512-2065, 212-512-2066, 212-512-2067, 212-512-2068, 212-512-2069, 212-512-2070, 212-512-2071, 212-512-2072, 212-512-2073, 212-512-2074, 212-512-2075, 212-512-2076, 212-512-2077, 212-512-2078, 212-512-2079, 212-512-2080, 212-512-2081, 212-512-2082, 212-512-2083, 212-512-2084, 212-512-2085, 212-512-2086, 212-512-2087, 212-512-2088, 212-512-2089, 212-512-2090, 212-512-2091, 212-512-2092, 212-512-2093, 212-512-2094, 212-512-2095, 212-512-2096, 212-512-2097, 212-512-2098, 212-512-2099, 212-512-2100, 212-512-2101, 212-512-2102, 212-512-2103, 212-512-2104, 212-512-2105, 212-512-2106, 212-512-2107, 212-512-2108, 212-512-2109, 212-512-2110, 212-512-2111, 212-512-2112, 212-512-2113, 212-512-2114, 212-512-2115, 212-512-2116, 212-512-2117, 212-512-2118, 212-512-2119, 212-512-2120, 212-512-2121, 212-512-2122, 212-512-2123, 212-512-2124, 212-512-2125, 212-512-2126, 212-512-2127, 212-512-2128, 212-512-2129, 212-512-2130, 212-512-2131, 212-512-2132, 212-512-2133, 212-512-2134, 212-512-2135, 212-512-2136, 212-512-2137, 212-512-2138, 212-512-2139, 212-512-2140, 212-512-2141, 212-512-2142, 212-512-2143, 212-512-2144, 212-512-2145, 212-512-2146, 212-512-2147, 212-512-2148, 212-512-2149, 212-512-2150, 212-512-2151, 212-512-2152, 212-512-2153, 212-512-2154, 212-512-2155, 212-512-2156, 212-512-2157, 212-512-2158, 212-512-2159, 212-512-2160, 212-512-2161, 212-512-2162, 212-512-2163, 212-512-2164, 212-512-2165, 212-512-2166, 212-512-2167, 212-512-2168, 212-512-2169, 212-512-2170, 212-512-2171, 212-512-2172, 212-512-2173, 212-512-2174, 212-512-2175, 212-512-2176, 212-512-2177, 212-512-2178, 212-512-2179, 212-512-2180, 212-512-2181, 212-512-2182, 212-512-2183, 212-512-2184, 212-512-2185, 212-512-2186, 212-512-2187, 212-512-2188, 212-512-2189, 212-512-2190, 212-512-2191, 212-512-2192, 212-512-2193, 212-512-2194, 212-512-2195, 212-512-2196, 212-512-2197, 212-512-2198, 212-512-2199, 212-512-2200, 212-512-2201, 212-512-2202, 212-512-2203, 212-512-2204, 212-512-2205, 212-512-2206, 212-512-2207, 212-512-2208, 212-512-2209, 212-512-2210, 212-512-2211, 212-512-2212, 212-512-2213, 212-512-2214, 212-512-2215, 212-512-2216, 212-512-2217, 212-512-2218, 212-512-2219, 212-512-2220, 212-512-2221, 212-512-2222, 212-512-2223, 212-512-2224, 212-512-2225, 212-512-2226, 212-512-2227, 212-512-2228, 212-512-2229, 212-512-2230, 212-512-2231, 212-512-2232, 212-512-2233, 212-512-2234, 212-512-2235, 212-512-2236, 212-512-2237, 212-512-2238, 212-512-2239, 212-512-2240, 212-512-2241, 212-512-2242, 212-512-2243, 212-512-2244, 212-512-2245, 212-512-2246, 212-512-2247, 212-512-2248, 212-512-2249, 212-512-2250, 212-512-2251, 212-512-2252, 212-512-2253, 212-512-2254, 212-512-2255, 212-512-2256, 212-512-2257, 212-512-2258, 212-512-2259, 212-512-2260, 212-512-2261, 212-512-2262, 212-512-2263, 212-512-2264, 212-512-2265, 212-512-2266, 212-512-2267, 212-512-2268, 212-512-2269, 212-512-2270, 212-512-2271, 212-512-2272, 212-512-2273, 212-512-2274, 212-512-2275, 212-512-2276, 212-512-2277, 212-512-2278, 212-512-2279, 212-512-2280, 212-512-2281, 212-512-2282, 212-512-2283, 212-512-2284, 212-512-2285, 212-512-2286, 212-512-2287, 212-512-2288, 212-512-2289, 212-512



Handwritten note: "لا بد من التحول"

# Norway Tries to Reassure Allies On Proposed Nuclear-Free Zone

By John Vinocur  
New York Times Service

OSLO — Gro Harlem Brundtland, Norway's new premier, is seeking to reassure the Western allies about a Norwegian proposal for a Nordic nuclear-free zone.

Serious concern about the proposition, which raises questions about whether it could undermine NATO strategic considerations, has been expressed recently by the United States, Britain and West Germany.

After discussion for several months within Norway's governing Labor Party, the idea of a nuclear-free zone emerged as government policy in a New Year's speech by Prime Minister Nordli, who was replaced by Mrs. Brundtland on Feb. 4. Since then, Mrs. Brundtland and members of her government, including Foreign Minister Knut Frydenlund, have been trying to calm the allies about Norway's intentions.

**Treaty Form**

In his speech, Mr. Nordli referred to Norway's policy of refusing to allow nuclear weapons on its territory in peacetime and said, "We must be willing to put this nuclear-free status in treaty form if this can be done in a broader context in our part of the world."

Mrs. Brundtland has since said that Norway did not plan a go-it-alone policy.

Mr. Nordli's original statement seriously disconcerted a number of Norway's allies, which had been following the debate within the Labor Party on the proposal for a nuclear-free zone. In the discussion, Mrs. Brundtland, a leading party official, had been calling on Norway as a member of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization to take steps on its own to create such a nuclear-free zone.

Lord Carrington, the British foreign secretary, asked Mr. Frydenlund for an explanation, and in Washington the State Department

called in the Norwegian ambassador to request that he clarify his government's position.

Behind the concern are a number of factors. There is already a de facto nonnuclear zone in Scandinavia, with the two NATO members, Norway and Denmark, rejecting nuclear weapons in the same manner as the two neutral countries, Sweden and Finland.

**Allied Irritation**

The Norwegian initiative, not discussed beforehand in NATO, was sufficiently vague as to cause confusion and irritation. More important, a diplomat from an Atlantic alliance country said, it was regarded as the kind of uncoordinated attempt at new arms-control measures that might weaken the resolve of those European members participating in the alliance's decision in December 1979, to modernize its tactical nuclear arsenal.

The governments of West Germany, Belgium and the Netherlands are encountering internal political difficulties in preparing the way for the planned deployment of the missiles at the end of 1983.

In a strategic sense, the Norwegian proposal, if pressed further, appears to be a development that could lead toward dividing Europe from the United States because it would limit the flexibility of the NATO response to a threat of Soviet aggression.

In an attempt to clarify the Norwegian attitude, Mr. Nordli said in a speech late in January that a Nordic nuclear-free zone would have to be part of a broader European arrangement, and that the proposal "shall not lead to any change in our principal security policy line and alliance commitments."

Another attempt by the deputy foreign minister, Johan Jorgen Holst, who is the principal Norwegian security expert, suggested that any such plan would have to include reductions in Soviet nuclear strength in the Lenin-

grad area and the Kola peninsula in northern European Russia.

According to a Norwegian source close to the situation, these explanations have apparently not been regarded as totally satisfactory by all the countries seeking clarification. A member of the Cabinet who asked to remain unidentified acknowledged that the government's position lacked clarity and said that this reflected the various positions in the Norwegian Labor Party.

Mrs. Brundtland, who is regarded as largely favorable toward NATO, seemed unlikely to bring additional conciseness because the issue arouses passion in some segments of her party. With elections coming in September and polls predicting the possibility of a Labor defeat, she could only hurt her position by completely turning away from the decision reached at a party congress that was the basis of Mr. Nordli's statement.

Members of the Labor Party in the government, including Defense Minister Thorvald Stoltenberg, have been involved in another policy discussion that has raised additional questions among NATO members. The Norwegians, along with Socialist and Social Democratic Party leaders from Belgium, the Netherlands and Denmark, met in Amsterdam last month to discuss ways to impress on the Reagan administration the necessity of continuing negotiations with the Soviet Union on arms limitations.

Some European newspaper reports suggested that the group might have discussed a possible delay in deployment of the middle-range missiles that would match the Soviet SS-20s aimed at targets in Western Europe.

The group will meet here again in late February or early March, possibly widening its membership to include representatives of the British Labor Party and the West German Social Democratic Party.



The body of a victim of the fire at Dublin's Stardust Club is carried to an ambulance.

## 48 Killed In Blaze at Dublin Club

From Agency Dispatches

DUBLIN — Premier Charles Haughey has promised a public inquiry into the cause of a fire in a Dublin dance club that killed 48 persons and injured 130. It was Ireland's worst fire disaster ever.

Mr. Haughey, in whose parliamentary constituency the blaze occurred early Saturday, said it was possible that the fire had been caused by arson.

After a special Cabinet meeting, he said that police were investigating reports that youths had been setting fire to chairs in the club, known as the Stardust Cabaret.

Other reports spoke of an electrical problem or a cigarette causing the blaze. Police said that these reports were also being investigated.

A survivor was said to have reported seeing two men go behind a curtain in an unused part of the club minutes before the fire broke out there. The building was engulfed in flames within 15 minutes.

**Chaos and Screams**

Survivors of the blaze spoke of panic and pandemonium among 700 to 800 dancers when the fire erupted just before 2 a.m. The club, in a working-class district of the northern suburb of Artane, was crowded for a St. Valentine's Day dance, billed as "Dance the Night Away With Dan Hughes Disco Show."

"There was panic outside as well as inside, with people trying to get back in to find friends and relatives," said Mr. Hughes, a disc jockey. "I could hear screams and young girls squealing."

Screaming youths were burned or asphyxiated as they struggled to open locked doors or tore in vain at windows, cutting their hands and wrists in the process. Those who got out said the ceiling smoked and then flared into a fireball, showering dancers with molten rubble.

Firefighters said the building was ablaze from end to end and bodies were found on the dance floor and in the corridors. Survivors also reported seeing many people trampled. Almost all the dead and injured were in their teens or early 20s.

The government designated Tuesday as a day of national mourning.



A young woman is carried to safety outside the Dublin club.

## Lambertus N. Palar, 80, a Leader Of Indonesian Independence, Dies

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Lambertus Nicodemus Palar, 80, a prominent figure in Indonesia's struggle for independence and later his country's chief delegate to the United Nations and ambassador to India, Canada and the United States, has died.

Mr. Palar, who was in the Netherlands during World War II and took part in the resistance to the German occupation, moved to

Manhattan after World War II to lobby for an independent Indonesia. He died Thursday.

**Jean Dixon**  
NEW YORK (NYT) — Jean Dixon, 85, whose acidulous delivery and superb comedy timing enlivened such Broadway hits as "Once in a Lifetime" and "June Moon" and such films as "My Man Godfrey" and "Holiday," died Thursday after a long illness.

Miss Dixon, who was born in Waterbury, Conn., the daughter of a theater owner, was educated in Paris and had walk-on roles in Sarah Bernhardt's company. She played in stock after returning to the United States and made her first Broadway appearance in 1926.

**Jack Glenn**  
NEW YORK (AP) — Jack Glenn, 76, director of the popular 1940s newsworld "March of Time," died Thursday. As a reporter in Paris for the European edition of the New York Herald Tribune, he covered Charles Lindbergh's arrival in France in 1927 on the first transatlantic flight. He then became a cameraman for Pathe newsworlds, accompanying Lindbergh on his return to the United States.

## Rebel Filipinos Kill 124 Troops

United Press International

ZAMBOANGA, Philippines — Muslim rebels have killed 124 soldiers in the worst military blow to the government in its battle against secessionist guerrillas, officials said.

Military sources said troops trying to negotiate the surrender of Muslim rebels were asked Thursday to remove ammunition clips from their weapons to show good faith. After they did so, the rebels opened fire, killing 118 enlisted men and six officers, including a lieutenant colonel.

Sources said that only three soldiers survived the attack on Pata, an island 100 miles west of the port city of Zamboanga.



Daniel ROCHE: Chef-concept, 20 years at the Meurice.

### Meurice Hotel in Paris: everything is new except the charm.

Phase 3 of the renovation program has been completed

Reservations: Grand Metropolitan Hotels Sales Offices

London: (1) 629.66.11, Milan: (2) 80.29.59, Amsterdam: (20) 23.45.46, Paris: (1) 266.90.13, Frankfurt: (611) 28.56.81, Zurich: (1) 47.55.55, Brussels: (2) 230.37.01, Madrid: (4) 19.84.27, Copenhagen: (1) 14.44.40.

Hotel Meurice 228, rue de Rivoli 75001 Paris - Tel. 260.38.60 - Telex 230 673 F

## Possible Vietnam Push on Khmer Rouge Seen as Way to Smash Sihanouk Alliance

By Keyes Beech  
Los Angeles Times Service

BANGKOK — After two years of predicting an offensive that failed to materialize, military experts now believe there is a 50-50 probability that the Vietnamese troops in Cambodia will at last move to wipe out the Khmer Rouge forces near the Thai border in the next six weeks.

One reason is a steady buildup in western Cambodia. The Vietnamese, who invaded and occupied the country two years ago, now have eight or nine divisions including artillery, tanks and air cover deployed within striking distance of the Thai border, according to intelligence sources.

Another reason is the obvious one: It is the dry season, which is the best time for fighting in Southeast Asia.

But a more compelling reason is that the Vietnamese have a strong political incentive. And the Vietnamese seldom do anything without a political motive.

**Anti-Vietnamese Front**

In this case the incentive is to try to smash the formation of an anti-Vietnamese front under the leadership of Norodom Sihanouk, former ruler of Cambodia, before it can get off the ground.

The chances that such a front can emerge from the quarrelsome array of anti-Vietnamese Cambodians is regarded as slim, but the prospect that it might succeed is something that the Vietnamese cannot ignore.

A coalition with Prince Sihanouk as its head and embracing moderate forces as well as the Khmer Rouge military apparatus ousted by the Vietnamese invasion could pose a formidable political challenge to the Hanot-backed

Heng Samrin government in Phnom Penh.

Although he was overthrown more than a decade ago and has lived in exile most of the time since, Prince Sihanouk still is looked upon by most Cambodians as the only man capable of uniting their country.

**Reversal on Khmer Rouge**

In one of his many turnabouts — he announced his "irrevocable retirement" from politics last April — Prince Sihanouk agreed last week to support a united front that included the Khmer Rouge.

He had previously refused to have anything to do with the Khmer Rouge leaders who kept him under house arrest in Phnom Penh for nearly five years until they were overthrown by the Vietnamese. He denounced them as "super-Nazis" for the brutal practices of the Pol Pot regime, which led to the deaths of millions of Cambodians.

Prince Sihanouk said that he changed his mind "because the Chinese refuse to help us unless we accept the Khmer Rouge and form a united front."

## 5 Public Beheadings Carried Out by Saudis

The Associated Press

RIVADH, Saudi Arabia — Four men have been beheaded by the sword in northwestern Tabuk after being convicted of the homosexual rape of two boys, 13 and 14, an Interior Ministry spokesman said.

The beheadings of the men, between 20 and 25 years old, were carried out publicly Friday, the spokesman said Saturday. He said another man was publicly beheaded in Riyadh Friday after he was convicted of murder.

## Nonaligned States, Ending Conference, Accuse Rich Nations of Reneging on Aid

By Kasuri Rangan  
New York Times Service

NEW DELHI — Economic problems confronting the developing countries were disposed of with near-unanimity — unlike the contentious political issues — by participants at the foreign ministers conference of 94 nonaligned nations just ended here.

The economic section of the New Delhi declaration ran to 10,000 words but focused on one idea: a sharp denunciation of the developed countries for their "negative and intransigent attitude toward helping out the poor nations."

The developed countries are displaying less of a spirit of international cooperation in their tendency to back out on commitments previously made by consensus," said the final declaration from the conference, which wound up Friday night.

**Meager Results**

It cited as examples "meager results" of various international meetings and the continuing impasse over procedures and the agenda for global negotiations on the international development strategy for the Third UN Development Decade, adopted by the General Assembly.

"On the one hand the acute problems facing the developing countries have been aggravated and increased as a result of the pursuance of policies contrary or unfavorable to their interests by the developed countries," the declara-

tion said. "On the other hand there had been no substantial progress in resolving the stalemate in international negotiations for the restructuring of international economic relations."

The declaration indirectly named the United States, West Germany and Britain as the chief villains.

Developed countries were held responsible for denying developing countries their due share in the world market, monopolizing prices of their chief export products, intensifying protectionist policies despite promises to liberalize world trade, holding back on committed development assistance and maintaining a "chaotic" currency exchange system that often worked against the developing countries.

**Privileged Position**

"The negative and intransigent attitude of the developed countries is designed to maintain their privileged position within the existing international financial and monetary institutions," the declaration said.

It also denounced "the increasing phenomenon of technology monopolization" by the developed countries and called for a code of conduct for the transfer of technology.

The ministers also urged a "world food economy" as a key component in the new international economic order and "strongly condemned the attempts by certain developed countries" to use food as a weapon in dealing with

## Reagan Policy Upset Italy

ROME — Speculation on the policy Reagan is going to follow most in Italian politics. Even if President Reagan and Secretary of State Haig Jr. are here, there are still many questions about what Mr. Reagan really thinks about the Italian situation. The Italian government is still in a state of uncertainty about the Reagan administration's policy towards Italy. The Italian government is still in a state of uncertainty about the Reagan administration's policy towards Italy.

## Fertile Ground

The Italian government is still in a state of uncertainty about the Reagan administration's policy towards Italy. The Italian government is still in a state of uncertainty about the Reagan administration's policy towards Italy.

## Nol's Troubles Persist: Health, Family Crises

Lon Nol's troubles persist: health, family crises. Lon Nol's troubles persist: health, family crises.

## Revolution

Revolution in Cambodia. The Khmer Rouge is still in power in Cambodia. The Khmer Rouge is still in power in Cambodia.

## Acts on Resolutions

Acts on Resolutions. The Khmer Rouge is still in power in Cambodia. The Khmer Rouge is still in power in Cambodia.

## Official Alliance

Official Alliance. The Khmer Rouge is still in power in Cambodia. The Khmer Rouge is still in power in Cambodia.

## Nonaligned States

Nonaligned States. The Khmer Rouge is still in power in Cambodia. The Khmer Rouge is still in power in Cambodia.

## Meurice Hotel

Meurice Hotel. The Khmer Rouge is still in power in Cambodia. The Khmer Rouge is still in power in Cambodia.

## Fire at Ohio Party

Fire at Ohio Party. The Khmer Rouge is still in power in Cambodia. The Khmer Rouge is still in power in Cambodia.

## Meurice Hotel

Meurice Hotel. The Khmer Rouge is still in power in Cambodia. The Khmer Rouge is still in power in Cambodia.

## Meurice Hotel

Meurice Hotel. The Khmer Rouge is still in power in Cambodia. The Khmer Rouge is still in power in Cambodia.

## Meurice Hotel

Meurice Hotel. The Khmer Rouge is still in power in Cambodia. The Khmer Rouge is still in power in Cambodia.

## Meurice Hotel

Meurice Hotel. The Khmer Rouge is still in power in Cambodia. The Khmer Rouge is still in power in Cambodia.







مرکز اطلاع رسانی

Week of... Division of Financial Services

Dow Diversification Risky But Necessary in Saturated Chemical Market

William Williams... Dow Chemical... second-largest chemical...

broader range of consumer-oriented products... its most recent move in this direction...

that have already broadened operations... its diversification will also bring it into competition...

For a while last year it seemed that the gloomy future had arrived... the gloomy future had arrived several years early...

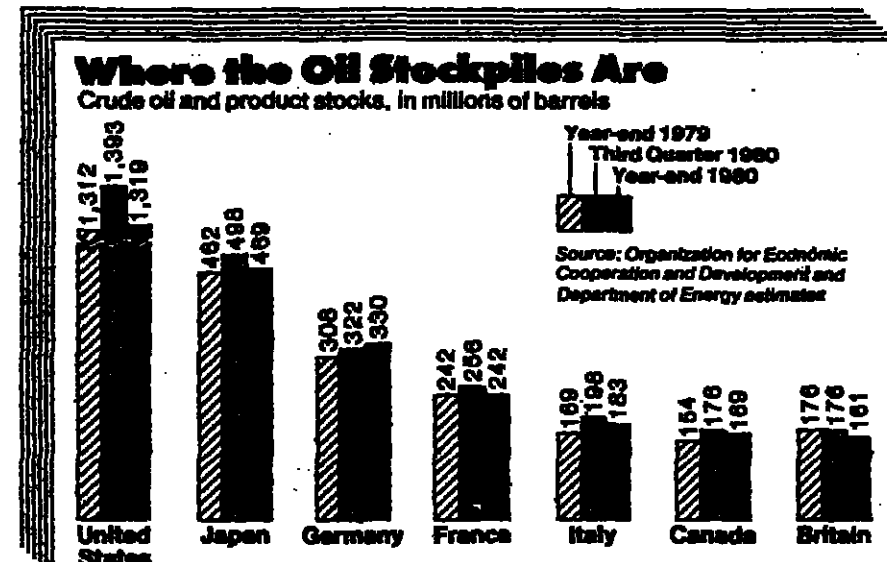
The acquisition, which will add about \$800 million in sales to Dow's minuscule drug business...

and some experts say that this may be a problem for Dow... "Everybody wants to move into specialties and pharmaceuticals..."

DOW AT A GLANCE. Three months ended 1980... Revenue \$2,770,000,000... Net income 242,300,000... Earnings per share \$7.33

Importers Deal for Strategic Stocks

By Douglas Martin... The facts are as simple as pie... Three times in the past events outside the control of the...



of petroleum shipments, the worst possible eventuality, for 15 days. It is 400 million barrels less than policymakers had hoped to have by now...

Investors Starting to Heed Rate Warnings

By Carl Gewirtz... PARIS — A blanket of insecurity fell over the dollar bond markets last week...

As talk of a recession fades, fears begin to arise about falling inflation and, worse yet, falling it by the administration's commitment to cut taxes...

et proposals on Wednesday and, as Mr. Kaufman warns, "failure to outline adequately substantial paring of nonmilitary federal programs will erode market confidence further..."

cy but was simply a response to the flood of money moving into one-day deposits. Meanwhile, yields on long-term U.S. Treasury bonds soared past 13 percent...

Adidas, Puma Still Solely Family-Owned

John Tagliabue... In 1949, Rudolf took half the shoe machines and some compensation, and left to set up Puma. Adolf retained the Adidas sales network...

gan making shoes in Herzogenaurach shortly after World War I. Adolf was the innovator, experimenting with new materials and techniques to develop stronger, lighter shoes...

heavy-set, sad-eyed man with a sympathetic smile who works out of a modest office. Kathie Dassler, for retailers who took all...

But executives at both companies agree on two things. One is that the boom of the 1970s is past. "Certainly the years of 40-percent growth are over," said Armin Dassler...

WestLB... DM Bonds... for dealing...

CURRENCY RATES. Exchange rates for February 13, 1981, excluding bank service charges. Table with columns for currency, rate, and bank.

COMMODITY TRADERS. If you are a substantial trader you will be interested in our recently expanded chart book "Commodities".

Table with columns for Name, Company, Address, Home telephone, Business telephone. Includes contact info for William Grandy, Commodity Analysts Limited.

TDK: Color Us Black, White and Brown



We compete with ourselves to satisfy customers. At TDK we fully utilize each material in order to meet customer needs. TDK has sustained a record of growth. Over the past decade, sales advanced at a compound annual rate of 19.4%...



International Bond Prices - Week of Feb. 13

Provided by White Weld Securities, London; a Division of Financiere Credit Suisse - First Boston

Table of International Bond Prices - Week of Feb. 13. Columns include Country, Issuer, Maturity, Price, Yield, and Average Life. Includes sections for USA, Europe, and other regions.

HIGHEST YIELDS to Average Life Below 5 Years

Table listing highest yields for average life below 5 years, including issuer, maturity, price, and yield.

HIGHEST YIELDS to Average Life Above 5 Years

Table listing highest yields for average life above 5 years, including issuer, maturity, price, and yield.

HIGHEST CURRENT YIELDS

Table listing highest current yields, including issuer, maturity, price, and yield.

DM STRAIGHT BONDS

Table of DM Straight Bonds, listing various issuers, maturities, prices, and yields.

Table of AmI Security, listing various securities, maturities, prices, and yields.

CONVERTIBLE BONDS

Table of Convertible Bonds, listing various convertible securities, maturities, prices, and yields.

NEW YORK (AP)

Text block containing news or market commentary from New York.

Mutual Funds

Table of Mutual Funds, listing various funds, their assets, and performance metrics.

HIGHEST CURRENT YIELD

Text block providing information about high current yield convertible bonds.

Explanation of Symbols

Text block explaining the symbols used in the bond listings.

An office building in Texas

Text block mentioning an office building in Texas.

No, I want a garage in Puerto Rico

Text block mentioning a garage in Puerto Rico.

Herald Tribune ads

Text block containing information about Herald Tribune advertisements.

Handwritten text at the bottom of the page.



# Investors Starting to Heed Rate Warnings

... (from Page 7) ...  
 year highs on the foreign market, European investors are beginning to deploy them on one-month

**Yield Curve**  
 ... (from Page 7) ...  
 why to this was the yield curve on Eurobonds with one- to three-month maturity. One-month money is the most expensive, a review that in coming months rates were down.

... (from Page 7) ...  
 equalization of 15 said, represented a shift into one-month money. That the three-month rate, however, reflects the inability to secure over the com-

... (from Page 7) ...  
 such short-term money is poised to move. The U.S. stock price is declining and bond prices are higher. New York and London change analysts, deflation and pep talk from States reasserting as a bastion of free market.

... (from Page 7) ...  
 dollar's strength can without the support of rates. Dollar interest is a whopping 10 percent, higher than the Deutsche mark rate.

... (from Page 7) ...  
 in Eurobond prices heavier than that in New York as the yield market began a painful slide. Eurobond yields are lower in part because of the interest rate up to the indicate what taxes are

## ing on Quake Loan Italy Set for Tuesday

... (from Page 7) ...  
 proportion of the loan tied to the On the other hand, as that rate of interest for the loan is higher than the interbank rate, many investors could be found in the loan.

... (from Page 7) ...  
 indication that, despite the fact that the loan is being repaid in the terms are not. Spain and Sweden report a 20-point drop on the Italian stock market. Analysts expect could rise before the books are

... (from Page 7) ...  
 down on Spain and the expectations of a rate of interest for the loan is higher than the interbank rate, many investors could be found in the loan.

... (from Page 7) ...  
 difficulties are compounded by the fact that it has been offered at such high terms. Italy's state engineering, just increased from the initially of \$1 billion to a seven-year loan led by National Bank of Italy. The margin on the loan is 10 percent above the first five years and above for the remaining

... (from Page 7) ...  
 although BTF had a clear market for offers of Italian paper. The state railway, is market for \$275 million on this 4 1/2-year loan. The loan can be exercised at the end of the year. If exercised, the rate rises to a half-point for the remaining 4 1/2

... (from Page 7) ...  
 Cia Vale do Rio on this \$300-million loan can represent a new Italian government partners having the option to buy back the loan at the prime rate.

... (from Page 7) ...  
 is in the market with numerous transactions to banks, mainly from West Germany, for its complex. The bank is managing a \$348

... (from Page 7) ...  
 amount of 10-year Citicorp bonds bearing a coupon of 12 1/2 percent.

... (from Page 7) ...  
 Eurobond yields\*  
 Week Ended February 13 (in %)

... (from Page 7) ...  
 White World Securities reported prices on seasoned issues fell a sharp 2 1/2-to-3 1/2 points over the week, pushing average yields on five-year paper to 14.4 percent from 13.8 percent a week earlier and yields on long-term paper to 13.9 from 13.4 percent.

## Oil Importers Wheel, Deal To Fill Strategic Reserves

... (Continued from Page 7) ...  
 ties. Some other countries require oil companies to keep inventories higher than they otherwise would, partly subsidizing their costs. Others have set up public corporations, not unlike the U.S. Synthetic Fuels Corp., but paid for with private money.

... (Continued from Page 7) ...  
 Edward N. Krapels, a consultant to the State Department and other agencies, believes most Western countries, including the United States, have only 60 to 80 days of ready supply. (Because the United States produces about half the petroleum it uses, its days of strategic reserves are counted in days of imports, not days of total oil requirements as in most other Western countries.)

... (Continued from Page 7) ...  
 France, with tight government control over its oil industry, is the only country that relies solely on mandated company inventories. Paris picks up an undefined part of the storage through its complex system of price controls. Japan, West Germany, Italy and the Netherlands require companies to maintain greater-than-normal inventories. Also, West Germany and the Netherlands have established public corporations to assist their storage efforts.

... (Continued from Page 7) ...  
 The West German corporation has attracted the interest of Reagan administration aides and members of Congress. All oil companies operating in West Germany are participants in the corpora-

**Consolidated Trading**  
**OF NYSE Listings**  
 Week Ended February 13, 1981

Company	High	Low	Change
AMER	122 1/2	121 1/2	+1 1/2
AT&T	122 1/2	121 1/2	+1 1/2
IBM	122 1/2	121 1/2	+1 1/2
GE	122 1/2	121 1/2	+1 1/2
DU	122 1/2	121 1/2	+1 1/2
MR	122 1/2	121 1/2	+1 1/2
TR	122 1/2	121 1/2	+1 1/2
W	122 1/2	121 1/2	+1 1/2
X	122 1/2	121 1/2	+1 1/2
Y	122 1/2	121 1/2	+1 1/2
Z	122 1/2	121 1/2	+1 1/2

**Treasury Bills**

Rate	Yield
1-1/2	12.50
2-1/2	13.50
3-1/2	14.50
4-1/2	15.50
5-1/2	16.50
6-1/2	17.50
7-1/2	18.50
8-1/2	19.50
9-1/2	20.50
10-1/2	21.50
11-1/2	22.50
12-1/2	23.50

**Gold Options (quotes in \$/oz.)**

Month	Open	High	Low	Close
Mar	320.00	325.00	315.00	322.00
Apr	325.00	330.00	320.00	328.00
May	330.00	335.00	325.00	332.00
Jun	335.00	340.00	330.00	338.00
Jul	340.00	345.00	335.00	342.00
Aug	345.00	350.00	340.00	348.00
Sep	350.00	355.00	345.00	352.00
Oct	355.00	360.00	350.00	358.00
Nov	360.00	365.00	355.00	362.00
Dec	365.00	370.00	360.00	368.00

**Valere White Weld S.A.**  
 1, Quai du Mont-Blanc  
 1211 Geneva 1, Switzerland  
 Tel. 31 62 51 - Telex 28 365

Excerpts from the Annual Report for the fiscal year from October 1, 1979 to September 30, 1980.

**Groupe Bruxelles Lambert SA**

Banque Bruxelles Lambert 46.6%  
 Compagnie Bruxelles Lambert 100%

**Combined asset strength**  
 All figures are given in \$ at the rate of BF 30 = US\$1

	September 30, 1980		September 30, 1979	
	US\$ millions	in %	US\$ millions	in %
Corporate premises, furniture, equipment	114.08	6.3	172.71	9.4
Companies carried at equity in net assets	472.61	26.1	561.09	30.4
Investment portfolio	25.14	1.4	16.92	0.9
Other financial fixed assets				
Railroad equipment	611.83	33.8	750.72	40.7
Land and real estate developments	395.93	21.9	375.51	20.4
Receivables	115.33	6.4	114.09	6.2
Cash and equivalents	49.54	2.7	61.54	3.3
Other assets	33.43	1.8	33.70	1.8
Current banking and financial assets	24530.94		20876.50	
Less: Current banking and financial liabilities (24385.12)			(20764.76)	
Net current banking and financial assets	145.82	8.1	111.75	6.1
Combined assets	1808.52	100.0	1842.39	100.0
Less: Short-term debt	(186.67)	(10.3)	(179.75)	(9.8)
Capital invested	1621.85	89.7	1662.64	90.2
Less: Long-term debt	(375.73)	(20.8)	(387.11)	(21.0)
Net assets	1246.12	68.9	1275.53	69.2
attributable to Groupe Bruxelles Lambert SA	673.81	37.3	713.88	38.7
attributable to minority interests	572.31	31.6	561.65	30.5

**Asset breakdown**  
 The figures in the tables below are the result of a breakdown of assets and results of the group by business segment. They are percentage figures.

	Assets				Results			
	Combined assets		Net assets		Cash-flow		Net income	
	79/80	78/79	79/80	78/79	79/80	78/79	79/80	78/79
Banking and leasing	32.7	29.8	41.9	37.3	52.9	63.2	72.4	55.9
Broadcasting	13.9	17.1	20.2	24.5	10.3	8.2	54.0	18.2
Railroad cars and containers	27.2	24.7	19.5	18.3	27.0	22.5	61.6	26.5
Real estate in Belgium and United States	6.1	7.0	6.1	7.2	1.0	5.7	2.1	12.6
Energy	4.6		6.0		19.5		83.5	
Other segments, non-allocatable liabilities and expenses	15.5	21.4	6.3	12.7	(10.7)	0.4	(173.6)	(13.2)
	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

The breakdown of net assets and results attributable to Groupe Bruxelles Lambert SA and to others was as follows:

	Net assets		Cash-flow		Net income							
	GBL	others	GBL	others	GBL	others						
	79/80	78/79	79/80	78/79	79/80	78/79						
Banking and leasing	39.4	41.4	60.6	58.6	45.3	42.5	41.5	39.7	58.5	60.3		
Broadcasting	51.7	49.2	48.3	50.8	49.8	47.4	49.8	47.4	50.2	52.6		
Railroad cars and containers	73.2	70.7	26.8	29.3	77.0	74.4	23.0	25.6	75.3	69.4	24.7	30.6
Real estate in Belgium and United States	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Energy	86.6	13.4	81.3	18.7	86.6	14.4	86.6	14.4	86.6	14.4	86.6	14.4
Other segments, non-allocatable liabilities and expenses	25.2	70.0	74.8	30.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Summarized below is the breakdown per country:

	1979/80		1978/79	
	%	%	%	%
Europe		91%		92%
Belgium	36%		41%	
Luxembourg	18%		21%	
West Germany, Switzerland, Austria	16%		17%	
France	12%		7%	
Other European countries	9%		6%	
America		8%		6%
Africa		1%		2%

**Net asset value**  
 At the end of September 1980, net assets of the group were valued at US\$ 1,246 million, compared with US\$ 1,276 million a year earlier. Net assets attributable to our company totalled US\$ 674 million, as against US\$ 714 million at the end of September 1979. Net assets attributable to others totalled US\$ 572 million, as against US\$ 562 million.

Illustrated below is the breakdown of net assets per share, prior to the appropriation of income, by business segment and by country.

By business segment	US Dollars		By country	US Dollars	
	79/80	78/79		79/80	78/79
	Banking and leasing	51.50		49.77	Europe
Broadcasting	32.53	39.00	Belgium	45.50	73.17
Railroad cars and containers	44.43	41.83	Luxembourg	41.93	29.40
Real estate in Belgium and United States	18.97	23.43	West Germany, Switzerland, Austria	37.07	40.57
Energy	16.07		France	19.87	9.63
Other Segments	4.96	28.60	Other European countries	1.13	11.93
			America	18.43	14.03
			Africa	4.53	3.90
	168.46	182.63		168.46	182.63

**Results**  
 The consolidated cash flow of the group aggregated US\$ 140.94 million. The figures for the previous 12-month period from October 1, 1978 to September 30, 1979 were US\$ 131.78 million. Consolidated net income after US\$ 114.01 million of amortization, depreciation and provisions was US\$ 26.93 million. US\$ 4.74 million of which was attributable to Groupe Bruxelles Lambert SA. If previous methods of consolidation had been used for the assessment of the fixed financial assets, overall profits would have amounted to US\$ 31.29 million of which the share of Groupe Bruxelles Lambert SA would have been US\$ 9.56 million.

Copies of the Annual Report are available on request to the Secretary, avenue Marnix 24, 1050 Brussels. Copies of the Annual Reports of Compagnie Bruxelles Lambert and Banque Bruxelles Lambert are available on request to the corporate headquarters of these companies.

**The multinational bank for international finance.**  
**CEC**  
 Banque Européenne de Crédit  
 Boulevard du Souverain 100  
 B-1170 Brussels  
 tel. 680.4900 tlx 23848

**NOTICE TO THE SHAREHOLDERS OF FUNDEUROPE**  
 (third publication first issue December 15, 1980)

Notice is hereby given to the shareholders of Fundeurope that, pursuant to a decision by the board of directors of Fundeurope Management Company, with the agreement of Société Générale Alsacienne de Banque, the Custodian, in accordance with Article 17 of the Management Regulations, Fundeurope shall be dissolved, in the interest of the shareholders of the fund, as of 15th March, 1981. As of the date of this notice, issuance of shares of Fundeurope will cease, but redemptions thereof will continue at the net asset value reduced by the estimated liquidation cost and expenses per share.

After dissolution, the shareholders will, as soon as liquidation will have been completed, be informed about the result of liquidation and will be instructed by notice as to the time and place at which they should deposit their shares in order to collect the proceeds of liquidation.

**FUNDEUROPE MANAGEMENT COMPANY**  
 société anonyme  
 15, avenue Emile Reuter  
 LUXEMBOURG  
 R.C. LUXEMBOURG B 11017



Table with columns: NEW YORK (AP/High/Low/Last/Net), 100s High/Low/Last/Net, and various stock symbols like AIG, AIG-2, AIG-3, etc.

Table with columns: 100s High/Low/Last/Net, and various stock symbols like AIG, AIG-2, AIG-3, etc.

Over-the-Counter

Table with columns: 100s High/Low/Last/Net, and various stock symbols like AIG, AIG-2, AIG-3, etc.

Table with columns: 100s High/Low/Last/Net, and various stock symbols like AIG, AIG-2, AIG-3, etc.

Advertisement for Ajuntament de Barcelona U.S. \$80,000,000 Medium Term Loan, managed by Banca Catalana and Credit Lyonnais.

Advertisement for BAKHRABAD GAS SYSTEMS LIMITED (A PETROBANGLA ENTERPRISE) INVITATION FOR PRE-QUALIFICATION OF BAKHRABAD-CHITTAGONG GAS PIPELINE CONSTRUCTION CONTRACT.

Advertisement for Fuerzas Eléctricas de Cataluña, S.A. (FECSA) US \$250,000,000 MEDIUM TERM LOAN, managed by Banco Central S.A.

Advertisement for INTERNATIONAL BIDDING TEXTIL GABRIEL CALFAT DO NORDESTE S.A. interested in acquiring machines and equipment for the production of textile goods.

Advertisement for IQA Industrias Químicas Asociadas, S.A. U.S. \$10,000,000 MEDIUM TERM LOAN, provided by Credit Lyonnais.

Handwritten text in Arabic script: هكذا من الأفضل







College Basketball Results

Table of college basketball results including scores and game details for various teams like Alabama, Auburn, and others.

East Germans Excel In Biathlon Touring
United Press International
LAHTI, Finland — East German athletes dominated on the final day of the 24th World Biathlon Championships Sunday.

More Sports On Page 13

Over-the-Counter

Table of over-the-counter market data with columns for stock symbols, prices, and changes.

American Exchange Options

Table of American exchange options with columns for option type, price, and other details.

Chicago Exchange Options

Table of Chicago exchange options with columns for option type, price, and other details.

SENIOR EXECUTIVE POSITIONS

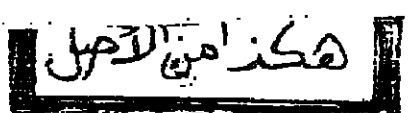
Published every Monday, this is a compilation of senior positions published in the INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE and other selected publications.

Table of senior executive positions with columns for Position, Salary, Employer, Locat., Qualifications, and Contact.

Souren Melikian on Auctions - A Window on the World of Art.

International Herald Tribune
We've got news for you.

ESCORTS & GUIDES CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS (Continued from Back Page)
Includes sections for ESCORTS, N.Y. EVERYWHERE, U.S.A., ESCORT SERVICE, REGENCY - USA, CACHET U.S.A., AMSTERDAM, LONDON, ZURICH, CAPRICE, GENEVA, and CLASSICS.





# Stenmark's 62d Victory Equals Marked by Proell; Phil Mahre Also Wins

Stenmark's 62d victory in the first run but he posted the third fastest time. But it was enough for an another victory.

"It was a bit strange," he said. "I didn't give everything at the first run but I still had the fastest time. In the second run, I attacked a lot more and I think I went just fine, but I was only third."

**Cautious After Fall**

Bruno Noecker, the top Italian this season, was runner-up in the second heat and was disappointed. "I saw Noecker fall and that was the reason why I did not take any chances in the second heat," Stenmark said.

That left Alexander Zhirov of the Soviet Union, one of the most

improved skiers this season, in an excellent position. Zhirov came from third in the first run to grab second place. Mahre edged Stenmark by a tenth of a second in the afternoon and took third place.

On Sunday, Mahre came from behind to win the slalom race and renew his chances of catching Stenmark for the overall World Cup title. Mahre, 23, produced a spectacular second run to win his first World Cup race in two years.

"A good run," Mahre said with a smile. "I know I would be able to do it if I knew the way I am able to ski. But, of course, you need a bit of luck, too."

Mahre and Stenmark were down the field, more than a half-second behind the leader after the first leg. The 21,500 spectators who paid to share a memorable day with a

local hero thought Stenmark had achieved his 63d victory when he crossed the finish line in the second leg for an aggregate time of one minute, 34.39 seconds.

But Mahre, next down the 537-meter course, silenced the fans as he clipped four hundredths of a second off of Stenmark's second-leg time to win in an aggregate 1:34.36. Franz Gruber of Austria was third in 1:34.51.

**No Excuses**

"I blame only myself," Stenmark said. "I made too many mistakes in both runs but I was satisfied with my performance."

Stenmark leads the overall World Cup standings with 260 points. But Mahre has narrowed the gap to 41 points, with two slalom and four giant slalom races left in the season.

Mahre said he received some important information from his twin brother, Steve, who skied before him but failed to finish the second leg. Steve Mahre noticed that Stenmark had made a bad mistake, and also told his brother about some difficulties on the 56-gate slope.

"It helped me a lot," Phil Mahre said. "I knew I had a chance and also that I should take it a bit easy on one tricky gate."



Renaldo Nehemiah breaking six seconds in the indoor 50-yard hurdles.

# Nehemiah Sets Hurdles Record

## First to Run 50-Yard Event in Under 6 Seconds

**TORONTO** — Renaldo Nehemiah has become the first person to break six seconds in the indoor 50-yard hurdles, completing the race in 5.98 seconds at an invitational track meet here Friday.

Running for the D.C. International Track Club, Nehemiah extended his indoor unbeaten streak to six meets and broke by three hundredths of a second the mark he set three weeks ago in Los Angeles.

Nehemiah, 21, roared off the block for the lead and was never challenged despite strong performances by Rod Milburn, the 1972 Olympic gold medalist who was second in 6.02, and Terron Wright who was third in 6.12.

"I am not accustomed to the Olympic standard start of three seconds. It was a real slow gun. I had set up fast so I had to wait longer."

Nehemiah, who last year broke the indoor 60-yard hurdles record three times, said he gave little or no notice to how his opposition was faring.

"In indoors it's a short distance race so it doesn't matter who you are running against," he said. "If you don't get out of the block fast the race is over."

Nehemiah's performance only slightly overshadowed that of Evelyn Ashford, the American sprinter who beat Angelle Taylor of Canada in the 50-yard dash.

**Ashford Wins**

Ashford, 19, set a U.S. mark in the final, clocking 5.83 seconds to edge Taylor, who broke the Canadian indoor mark she set only minutes earlier in the heats. Ashford, who also holds U.S. records for the 50, 100, 200 meters, broke the indoor standard of 5.86 she set here last year.

In the mile feature, meanwhile, Eamonn Coghlan of Ireland defeated Steve Scott, his American rival. It was Coghlan's sixth straight victory in the mile event.

Coghlan overtook Scott after the halfway point to win in 3 minutes, 55.63 seconds.

"It was not a very fast first half," said Coghlan, who prevailed by 1.20 seconds. "But Scott quickened the pace at the half-way point. I was surprised that the time was that fast in the end."

In a highly contested 5,000-meter event, Suleiman Nyambui, who set the indoor mark last week in New York, bested fellow Tanzanian Filbert Bayi in 13 minutes 44.08 seconds. Bayi, challenged several times but could never seize the lead. He clocked 13:45.16.

Judy Livermore of England captured the women's triathlon, an event that combines the 50-yard hurdles, high jump and 600 meters.

Livermore, who finished in the top 10 in the pentathlon at the Moscow Olympics, captured the hurdles, finished second in the 600 meters and third in the high jump to accumulate 3,063 points.

Carl Lewis won men's 50-yard dash, and Benita Fitzgerald was fastest in the 50-yard hurdles. Both are Americans.

# Veeck in the Hall of Fame?

## Baseball's Maverick Owner Says He Wouldn't Go

**PHILADELPHIA** — Up at the local level, Veeck, who once managed the Detroit Tigers but now has disowned his name as the initial 'r' in the Lifetime Achievement Award from Baseball magazine, has introduced a resolution that Veeck would not be in the Hall of Fame.

Greenberg suggested that in his blue turban blue blazer, Veeck should be in the Hall of Fame, but he refused to sign the resolution.

After the presentation, Greenberg said he would like to see Veeck in the Hall of Fame, but he would not sign the resolution for Veeck.

"I would not show up at the induction," Veeck said. "I would not be inducted but I would be in the rain."

Veeck, always a maverick, has been in the Hall of Fame since 1960. He is the only person to have been inducted into the Hall of Fame and then to be removed.

Veeck, always a maverick, has been in the Hall of Fame since 1960. He is the only person to have been inducted into the Hall of Fame and then to be removed.



Bill Veeck in 1960.

Greenberg suggested that in his blue turban blue blazer, Veeck should be in the Hall of Fame, but he refused to sign the resolution.

After the presentation, Greenberg said he would like to see Veeck in the Hall of Fame, but he would not sign the resolution for Veeck.

"I would not show up at the induction," Veeck said. "I would not be inducted but I would be in the rain."

Veeck, always a maverick, has been in the Hall of Fame since 1960. He is the only person to have been inducted into the Hall of Fame and then to be removed.

Greenberg suggested that in his blue turban blue blazer, Veeck should be in the Hall of Fame, but he refused to sign the resolution.

After the presentation, Greenberg said he would like to see Veeck in the Hall of Fame, but he would not sign the resolution for Veeck.

"I would not show up at the induction," Veeck said. "I would not be inducted but I would be in the rain."

Veeck, always a maverick, has been in the Hall of Fame since 1960. He is the only person to have been inducted into the Hall of Fame and then to be removed.

Greenberg suggested that in his blue turban blue blazer, Veeck should be in the Hall of Fame, but he refused to sign the resolution.

After the presentation, Greenberg said he would like to see Veeck in the Hall of Fame, but he would not sign the resolution for Veeck.

"I would not show up at the induction," Veeck said. "I would not be inducted but I would be in the rain."

Veeck, always a maverick, has been in the Hall of Fame since 1960. He is the only person to have been inducted into the Hall of Fame and then to be removed.

should play the Cubs, Toronto should play Montreal, the Dodgers should play the Angels, Houston should play Dallas-Fort Worth.

"I'd also have three divisions in each league, with a wild-card team qualifying for the playoffs."

Is there a solution for the free-agent compensation problem that has plagued the current free-agent auctions have been avoided by an earlier solution?

"Back when I took law courses at Northwestern night school in 1941, I was told that the reserve clause was indefensible at law and morally, so I thought that baseball should change it before somebody made changes we didn't like. I wrote to Commissioner Landis about it then, but nothing happened."

"At the time of the Curt Flood case a decade ago, I proposed a scheduled option system like they had with movie stars. If you don't pick up the option after seven years, he's a free agent. If you do pick it up there's a minimum scheduled raise. Marvin Miller indicated he would have accepted that."

But in the financial confusion that has resulted, Veeck is in the process of becoming the White Sox' former owner.

Calvin Griffith and I are the last of the two dinosaurs trapped in a field with no trees on which we can feed. And as of the sale of the White Sox, there will be only one dinosaur, only one owner who depends on baseball for his income. All the others are corporate entities for advertising purposes or ego trips."

**World Cup Standings**

1. Stenmark, Sweden, 260 pts.  
2. Phil Mahre, U.S., 219 pts.  
3. Alexander Zhirov, Soviet Union, 204 pts.  
4. Jean-Luc Fourier, Switzerland, 204 pts.  
5. Jean-Luc Fourier, Switzerland, 204 pts.  
6. Odd Seari, Norway, 204 pts.  
7. Waldemar Wenzel, Austria, 204 pts.  
8. Waldemar Wenzel, Austria, 204 pts.  
9. Phil Arne Norway, 204 pts.  
10. Brian Krieger, Yugoslavia, 204 pts.

**Men's Slalom**

1. Phil Mahre, U.S., 2:24.2  
2. Jean-Luc Fourier, Switzerland, 2:24.7  
3. Waldemar Wenzel, Austria, 2:25.1  
4. Jean-Luc Fourier, Switzerland, 2:25.6  
5. Phil Arne Norway, 2:26.0  
6. Brian Krieger, Yugoslavia, 2:26.5

**Men's Slalom**

1. Phil Mahre, U.S., 2:24.2  
2. Jean-Luc Fourier, Switzerland, 2:24.7  
3. Waldemar Wenzel, Austria, 2:25.1  
4. Jean-Luc Fourier, Switzerland, 2:25.6  
5. Phil Arne Norway, 2:26.0  
6. Brian Krieger, Yugoslavia, 2:26.5

**The Little Man**

Then, as always happens when Veeck is answering questions, he was asked about the midge, Eddie Green, who walked as a pinch-hitter for the St. Louis Browns in 1951.

"That's going to be my epitaph — he helped the little man," he said, smiling. "Every phony politician in New York state has stolen my line. But this is not such a stolen thing. This is entertainment. You would think that I had concocted great heresy with my midge. It was just supposed to be a little fun."

But when he held the Browns, who he hated into the Baltimore Orioles, he was hung 14 times in 1951.

"Of the 14," Bill Veeck was saying now with a laugh, "I was only hung once. On the premise that I was coming to the game in my own shadow, that's when I stopped smoking."

**Podhorski Escapes Injury**

**WHISTLER, British Columbia (UPI)** — Steve Podhorski, the Canadian ski racer who is tied for the lead in the World Cup downhill standings, emerged without a scratch Saturday from a head-on collision with another vehicle 60 miles north of Vancouver, police said.

According to police, Podhorski, driving alone, was returning to Vancouver from Whistler when his car slammed head-on into another vehicle, which was carrying two women who sustained lacerations but did not appear to be seriously hurt.

# Linda's 100 Shoots Down Wilt's Record

## Philadelpha 76ers' Linda Ervin Sets New Record

**PHILADELPHIA** — Linda Ervin, a 5-foot, 11-inch guard for the Philadelphia Tech High School women's basketball team, scored 100 points Friday night to surpass the Philadelphia Public League record of 95 set by Wilt Chamberlain in 1955, when he was 17.

Page, also 17, scored 41 field goals and 18 free throws to dominate her team's 131-58 victory. Entering Friday's contest, she was averaging 51 points per game.

Just hours after her feat, Page was introduced at halftime of the Philadelphia 76ers' National Basketball Association game with the Washington Bullets. Receiving a warm ovation, she walked to midcourt and shook hands with the 76ers' Julius Erving.

**Treiaik Breaks Leg**

**MOSCOW** — Vladislav Treiaik, the 29-year-old Soviet hockey star, slipped on an icy patch while getting off a bus and broke his leg. Treiaik reported, adding that doctors expected him to be back in the goal in time for the World Hockey Ice Championships in Sweden this April.

# Emile Francis Smiling Again as Leader of Hockey's Cinderellas

## Ex-Ranger Chief Back in New York to Show Off His First-Place Blues

**NEW YORK** — Emile Francis has waited five years and one month for this trip.

The man who revived the New York Rangers as their coach and general manager in the 1960s and then was dismissed in 1976 returned to New York this weekend as president of the first-place St. Louis Blues.

They are a team that was considered dead only a few years ago, when dwindling attendance and long-term contracts cut off its money supply so badly that the electric company turned off its lights an hour before a game.

But they are this year's Cinderella team. They stand atop the Smythe Division. They boast, arguably, the best young goalie in hockey in Mike Liut whose significance is such that some people are calling them the St. Liut Blues.

The Blues have hockey's best won-lost percentage, and are tied with the Islanders for the most points in the National Hockey League.

But the 54-year-old Francis will smile sweetly at the Garden when old friends will pat him on the back and tell him, "Congratulations, Emile."

He has not forgotten New York. But his mind is on St. Louis, the club he held together when the money stopped — at one time he could not even pay a bus company to take the team to its next game. His mind is on the players, whose names are vaguely familiar to sports fans, but who are not, certainly, household names.

It is a team that includes nine players who were No. 1 draft choices. It is surprising that four also were the No. 1 players on other clubs, where they never flourished. The Blues have re-

markable success in taking players who never reached their potential and molding them into winners.

They are together because Francis somehow kept the team together. When the Rangers dismissed Francis, he joined the Blues as vice president and coach and a 10-percent owner.

**Memories on Ice**

The Blues once were the most successful of the six new teams that had joined the league in 1967. In their first five seasons they out-drew every other team. But much of their success was predicated on aged players who could state down memory lane for one last, great shift.

And suddenly, one day, Jacques Plante, Glenn Hall, Phil Goyette, Doug Harvey, Carl Brewer and Jean-Guy Talbot were gone. The World Hockey Association had come along, forcing the Solomons, the owners, to sign other, marginal players to five-year contracts.

In his first season with the Blues, Francis he whipped the team to first place in the Smythe Division — although the team posted a losing record. During this time, Francis sent his scouts around to get a line on every other player in the league for he knew he would have to start over.

Yet, there nearly was no 1977 season. The Blues, with a \$7.5-million mortgage on their arena, and fat contracts for players who could not attract fans, were virtually bankrupt. Francis stopped attending league meetings.

"All they'd do was ask me for money, and I didn't have any," he said.

Just a few weeks before the

# Ken Morrow of the Islanders Sent the Blues' Blake Dunlop First into the Boards

## As Teams Tied Their Battle for First Place

Many of the 11 new faces that Francis brought in last year started to work well together under Berenson. They included Liut — whom Francis had actually drafted in 1977 but had lost to the WHA because there had not been enough bonus money available.

"If there's one thing that's been responsible for our success, it's the goaltender," contended Blake Dunlop, who was Minnesota's top draft choice in 1973. "Also, Mr. Francis. He brought in guys who weren't getting a chance somewhere else."

Among the not-so-famous is Ralph Klassen, whom the California Golden Seals drafted first in 1975.

"Here, they tell you what your job is," said Klassen, who never could deliver what other teams thought a No. 1 player should. "I was basically an all-round player, but at California I worried about getting scored on, so I became a defensive player after I had a slow start and couldn't score."

The Blues do not expect him to score. He is employed as a penalty-killer and checker.

One of the few longtime Blues is Brian Sutter, one of their leading scorers.

"I've been here five years and I've seen be the worst team in the league and the best," Sutter said. "We would go into a place like the Forum or the Garden, and you just knew you'd lose. But then we got young guys. When we were skating now, I don't believe anybody is better."

Players also talk of Berenson's talent at explaining what must be done against their opponent that night, and they also mention how he kept his distance from them.

"I'm not a nice person," Berenson said. "I don't go out of my way to be friendly to people. I've always kept to myself."

Berenson had just joined the Rangers after a few fruitless seasons with the Montreal Canadiens. But early in his first season in New York he broke his foot. As soon as he returned, he suffered another injury.

"He became a bench-warmer.



Ken Morrow of the Islanders sent the Blues' Blake Dunlop first into the boards as the teams tied their battle for first place.

# Vilas Plays McEnroe for Grand Slam

**BOCA RATON, Fla.** — John McEnroe and Guillermo Vilas, who both failed in their last two quests for the championship of the Grand Slam of Tennis, have advanced to the final round with impressive victories.

McEnroe, the No. 2 ranked player in the world, disposed of Brian Teacher, 6-3, 6-1, in an hour-long match on Saturday. Vilas beat Vitas Gerulaitis, 6-3, 2-6, 6-4.

Sunday's final was to be a rematch of the 1979 consolation contest in which McEnroe beat Vilas in straight sets.

McEnroe had two aces and broke Teacher's serve six times. He said Teacher seemed unfamiliar with the floor bounce of the clay surface.

"This is the worst surface for him [Teacher] and me," McEnroe said. "He just made a lot more errors than he should have."

Teacher, the winner of the 1981 Australian Open, agreed.

"I wasn't used to the lefty serve that was kicking more up on clay than it would on cement and I haven't practiced against anybody who has a serve like that," Teacher said.

**Play Disrupted**

Play was delayed briefly three times when McEnroe and Teacher questioned line calls. McEnroe disputed two of the calls.

"When asked if McEnroe's behavior bothered him, Teacher said: 'It doesn't do a little bit. I know he is not doing it to bother me. He is like a perfectionist out on the court.'"

Teacher was to meet Gerulaitis in a consolation Sunday, but tournament officials announced that Gerulaitis was withdrawing to go home to New York. Gerulaitis' manager, Bob Kain, said that Gerulaitis initially had agreed to play in the semifinals, but had not consulted himself to play in the consolation match.

Kain said that Tim Gullikson was named to replace Gerulaitis, who had been asked to replace Bjorn Borg when the Swedish star withdrew from the event on Friday because of the flu.

# NHL Standings

EASTERN CONFERENCE			
Team	W	L	Pct.
Philadelphia	49	11	.817
Montreal	38	22	.636
New York	37	23	.617
Washington	36	24	.600
New Jersey	35	25	.583

# NHL Standings

WESTERN CONFERENCE			
Team	W	L	Pct.
San Antonio	31	26	.545
Kansas City	29	28	.510
Houston	28	29	.490
Denver	26	30	.467
Dallas	18	38	.317

# NHL Standings

CAMPBELL CONFERENCE			
Team	W	L	Pct.
N.Y. Islanders	34	19	.642
Philadelphia	32	16	.667
Montreal	31	21	.595
Washington	29	24	.548
N.Y. Rangers	27	29	.483

# NHL Standings

WALLES CONFERENCE			
Team	W	L	Pct.
Los Angeles	32	18	.640
Pittsburgh	28	24	.538
Detroit	16	37	.296
Hartford	14	34	.290

# Norwegians Win Top 3 Places in Speed Skating

## OSLO

With defending champion Hilbert van der Duim of the Netherlands out of contention after a fall in the opening 1,500-meter race Sunday, Norwegian skaters dominated the men's Speed Skating World Championships in Riedel Stadium.

World champion, 27, who had won the European title last year and the 1981 Norwegian Championships title last month, scored 167.887 points in finishing second overall. He won the opening 500 meters Saturday. Jan Egil Storholt, a 31-year-old Norwegian veteran who now will retire, scored 168.374 points and was third overall.

# Far Ahead Maui Golf

## U.S. Opens Champs

U.S. Opens champed the day two shots off the lead to all but close after three rounds of the Open golf tournament.

U.S. — Hale Irwin's superb 10-under-par foot birdie putt on the par 4 to all but close after three rounds of the Open golf tournament.

U.S. — Hale Irwin's superb 10-under-par foot birdie putt on the par 4 to all but close after three rounds of the Open golf tournament.

# Far Ahead Maui Golf

## U.S. Opens Champs

U.S. Opens champed the day two shots off the lead to all but close after three rounds of the Open golf tournament.

U.S. — Hale Irwin's superb 10-under-par foot birdie putt on the par 4 to all but close after three rounds of the Open golf tournament.

U.S. — Hale Irwin's superb 10-under-par foot birdie putt on the par 4 to all but close after three rounds of the Open golf tournament.

# Far Ahead Maui Golf

## U.S. Opens Champs

U.S. Opens champed the day two shots off the lead to all but close after three rounds of the Open golf tournament.

U.S. — Hale Irwin's superb 10-under-par foot birdie putt on the par 4 to all but close after three rounds of the Open golf tournament.

U.S. — Hale Irwin's superb 10-under-par foot birdie putt on the par 4 to all but close after three rounds of the Open golf tournament.

# More Sports

## On Page 11

# More Sports

## On Page 13

## More Sports



